The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,672 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
M MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th April.
L HYDASPES	2931	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2753	500	F. Speck	14th „
M THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M ARABIA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson..	25th May.
L INDUS	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
L [illegible]	2726	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th „
L [illegible]	3900	600	A Symons	15th „
M CARTHAY	2013	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	1908	1000	S. D. Shallard ..	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
ROSETTA	3052	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. B Pratt	28th „
SURAT	3112	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR ...	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 360.

First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	....1st May 1886	10th June.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000 800	....1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000 800	....20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	....10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 800	....1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000 800	....20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,000	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th „
AMPHITRITE ...	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	650	3rd July.
ORION	F. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

THE Co.'s s.s. MELPOMENE, Captain M. GAROFOLICH, T 4,000, H 460, will sail as above on the 5th of May 1886.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS STEAMER.
To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 Wine extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 40, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL..	Braes.....	4,100	601	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,703	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT, HAVRE OR ANTWERP.

The magnificent steamship "CAMBODIA," 1,969 tons register, leaving about 30th inst.

Splendid accommodation for a few passengers.

Apply for lowest rates to the Passenger Agents.

F. WOOLLEY & Co.,
3, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.

Agents for SUTTON & Co.,
Foreign Carriers, London.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	„ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case.....	„ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

S. S. DEEPDALE FROM AKYAB.

CONSIGNEES of 15,012 bags of rice shipped by Arracan Company, of Akyab, for Bombay, are hereby required to take delivery of the above quantity as fast as steam can give. Otherwise the same will be made over to the bonded warehouse at the risk and expense of the concerned.

HEY ABDOOL LATIFF BALADINA,
Charterer.

Bombay, 27th April, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, to the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1886. Agents.

THE s. s. "LALEHAM" has arrived from London and Antwerp and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer sails without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

Matches, Oils, Naphtha, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at the consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents for the Captain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	.. 7 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered..	.. 9 8
„ 00 One and a half gallon size	.. 9 0
„ „ „ Wicker covered ..	.. 12 8
„ 0 Two and a half gallon size	.. 12 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered ..	.. 14 8
„ 1 Three and a half gallon size	.. 17 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered..	.. 20 0
„ 2 Five gallon size	.. 24 0
„ „ „ Wicker covered..	.. 27 0
„ 3 Six „	.. 30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5⅛ pr. Re
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts.....	1 5 25-32 „
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 5 29-32 „
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 3-32 „
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-8-0 each.	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 23, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.

Bombay, 28th April, 1886.

NEW LAW BOOKS, &c.,
NOW READY.
INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW,
FOURTH EDITION,
BY
M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, BOMBAY,

Containing the Indian Penal Code, and other Indian Acts, English Statutes and Orders in Council relating to Criminal matters in India; with Notes on Evidence and English and Indian cases (including a selection of the unreported decisions of the High Court, Bombay, from 1869) UP TO THE LATEST POSSIBLE DATE BEFORE PUBLICATION, and a full summary of the Second Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882; and notes of sanctions required for the prosecution of offences. With Addenda showing alterations effected by Act X. of 1886.

Price, Rs. 12.

Packing Charges and Postage, 12 annas extra to Non-Subscribers.

BRANSON'S DIGEST
OF THE
PRINTED, BUT UNREPORTED JUDGMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, FROM 1869 to 1884, inclusive.

Price Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage free per Value Payable Post.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882, with Notes showing corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1862," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases. By Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Re. 10; by Post Rs. 10-12.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

		CASH. Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC..	Light with good flavour	10 8	6 0
BORDEAUX	A favourite Wine.....	10 8	6 0
PETIT MEDOC.....	Possesses good body..	13 8	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.....	Of high character and flavour.....	17 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE..	Soft, delicate..	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE.....	Extremely delicate	27 0	10 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX..	Exceedingly choice	33 0	17 8

HOCKS & MOSELLES

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet, and delicate softness to the palate.

		STILL WINES. PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIN.....	A light dinner wine	17 8	10 0
GEISENHEIM	Good flavour and body..	20 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance.....	25 0	
HOCKHEIM.....	A very agreeable dinner wine.....	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN.....	Very soft.....	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH.	Very fine and full-bodied	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG..	The perfection of Hocks.	42 0	23 0

		SPARKLING WINES. PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK.....	Delicate flavour and bouquet...	30 0	19 8
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.	The very finest wine of its kind..	43 0	23 8
FINE MOSELLE.....	Fine, full flavour.....	31 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE.....	Very fragrant	35 0	19 8
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich delicious bouquet.....	42 0	23 0

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.		CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHABLIS...	A favourite white Dinner Wine	18 0	10 0
BEAUNE..	A fine red full-bodied Wine....	19 0	10 8
MACON..	Distinguished for flavour and aroma	23 0	12 8
POMMARD..	Of fine character	21 0	11 8
CHAMBERTIN..	This is an exquisite Wine..	31 0	17 0
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY...	Of the very finest character	39 0	21 8

SAUTERNES.		CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BARSAC..	A good, light, refreshing Wine..	18 0	10 0
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR.....	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	22 0	12 8
SAUTERNE, HAUT..	Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	30 0	16 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from July, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF MAY, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from 3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7 0
Silk Lace	from 10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino	from 8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ...	from 6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns.....	from 9 0
International do.	from 3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks .....per doz. pair	11 8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts ..... „	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes .....per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. .....from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ....per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES

Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	...Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1886.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
9 0 ...	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8 ...	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0 ...	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0 ...	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8 ...	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0 ...	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0 ...	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0 ...	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0 ...	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0 ...	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0 ...	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0 ...	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After	14 0
28 0 ...	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three of taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

A PIANO FO Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE is of SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.

EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs.

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300,	450,	500,	600,	650,	750,	850,	900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. ranch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICE.

THAT MR. WILLIAM JULIUS VALK is NO MORE PARTNER in the firm of Wm VALK & Co., and has no right to sign further for the firm. Any claims against and outstanding debts due to the firm, must be paid to Mr. G OTTE, authorised Agent to this firm. No. 28, Meadow Street.

FRANZ NIETSCHE,
Proprietor of the Firm.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet prompt attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain Parodi, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 28th inst., and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the stream.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

Shippers of Cargo for Colombo, Singapore, Penang and Hongkong are informed that the vessel will be ready to receive cargo on SATURDAY, the 1st May.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

ZEPHYR CLOTH.

A splendid assortment of Checks and Plain Colours 8 as., 9 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

THE GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE No. 130792 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Ld., and last endorsed to MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been STOPPED at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY,
26, Apollo-street, Fort.

Bombay, 28th April, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A NEW English-built light LANDAU and BAROUCHE, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fuller, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail-phaetons.

A pair of well-matched young Hungarian horses, goes very well in harness, the property of a gentleman.

A pair of iron grey Arab horses, young, and go very well together.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab horse, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A Bay country-bred pony, 5 years old, height 13-3, a good useful pony, the property of a gentleman.

And a few second-hand gentleman's saddles just received from England, in very good order.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

ASSISTANT WANTED.

WANTED, in a Chemist's and Druggist's Business, a respectable youth as an Apprentice or a Junior Assistant. Must be European.

Apply, in own handwriting, to Messrs. LONG and DENNY, Rawal Pindi or Murree.

TO LET, with immediate possession for about six months certain, a very desirable, neatly furnished COTTAGE, nearly opposite to J. Rich, Esq., at Cumbala. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMAILJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalities of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.

T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.

P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master.
(Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

GRAETFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ¼-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from England and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 36" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 5,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST and BEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

CLASSES in FRENCH, ENGLISH, and MUSIC for Young Ladies, will be held at No. 4, Byculla Old Hotel.

WANTED, a PURCHASER to buy a lucrative firm. Apply A. B., care of this paper.

IF you wish to have a glass of really good Ice Cream, try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2 Church Gate Street.

LOST, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, near the Oval, a PUG DOG with only one eye. Finder liberally rewarded on returning him to owner, 93, Frere Road.

WANTED, SUB-EDITOR and REVIEWER for a weekly English journal. Apply immediately, stating qualifications and terms, to V., care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—The Ground Floor of our New Building in Rampart Row, next door to P. and O. Co.'s Office, suitable for a large Shop or Offices.—E. D. SASSOON & Co.,

LOST seven testimonials as butler from different officers between Esplanade Hotel and Apollo Bunder on Monday, at about 6-30 p.m. Finder will be rewarded by applying, "I. M.," care of this Office.

TO BE SOLD, owner going home. Victoria and Waler, 15, 15½, and harness complete, Rs. 1,000. Brougham, Arab horse, 14, 15, and English harness, Rs. 850. Apply to L. PENNY, Altamont.

BAY ARAB, 14-2, very handsome, powerful, and fine action, partly broken, Cavalry Charger. Price, Rs. 1,000. Apply to Messrs. Dinshaw Suntook and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, Family Balance (self-weighing) very handy for every family from Rs. 7 each. Family Sewing-Machines (Singer principle), Hand Rs. 33; Treadle Rs. 45. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED. Salary Rs. 100 or more according to qualification. Apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

FOR SALE, a pair of Arab PONIES, DOG-CART and HORSE, Piano, and Side Saddle. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Medows Street, Fort.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 3 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PHIPSON & Co. have received further supplies of FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY from Gabriel St. Marc., Cognac. Rs. 36 per case.

A THOROUGHLY GOOD COOK, HAMAL, and AYAH will be disengaged on 7th May. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Medows Street, Fort.

TO PARSEE LADIES.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, have received their New Stock of CREPE DE CHINE. Inspection respectfully invited.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Coconada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

FOR SALE, pair of Brown Arabs, 15 hands, regularly used in single, double harness, and as chargers. Rs. 700. Reasonable offers and trials solicited. Address P. P. C., care of this paper.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Metropolis, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydowner Road, Khadak.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80, No. 7, Rs. 100.

J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MEMORIAL of ENGLAND'S GLORIES.—Fine leather Albums illustrated with the well-known battles and personages of England. Prices moderate, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a complete turn-out, consisting of a Barelly Cart, with a pole and shafts, a pair of fast-trotting ponies, 13-3, and Poona made harness. Price Rs. 450. Apply to P. H. D., Post Office, Kaira.

MATHERAN,—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

FOR HOME VOYAGE. Portmanteaus from Rs. 8 Overland Trunks from Rs. 18; Folding Chairs from Rs. 3-8; Gladstone Bags from Rs. 18; Strong Soiled Clothes Bags from Rs. 1-8. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawalias; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-street.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

HINKS' LAMPS

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION

LONDON,

Visitors are invited to inspect

HINKS & SON'S

Magnificent display of newest patterns

and latest improvements in

DUPLEX, PUNKA

and other LAMPS, at their

SHOW ROOMS:

LONDON: 60, Holborn Viaduct.

BIRMINGHAM: Gt. Hampton St.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases sulphate of quinine by Pelliteer.
1 case mouldings.
1 case German silver sheets.
3 cases violet and millefleur powder.
30 cases Lager beer in quarts.
1 case white doria and checks.
3 bales colored prints.
4 bales Turkey red cloth.
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, press, sideboard, teapoys, &c.
1 iron safe by Chubb,
2 cases spectacles.
1 ,, clock and timepieces.
On account of the concerned—
B 3418—1 bale S W D grey shirtings.
G and Co., 2249-58—10 bales mildewed grey shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Sulemanjee Essajee—
F M 73 and Co. 13-17—5 cases silvered polish plate glass.
On account and at the risk of Morarjee Govindjee.
X 3—8223, 8225, 8227-30, 8180-81.
6 cases Alhambra quilts.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE STORES AT THE P & O S. N. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 4th May, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of marine stores, consisting of canvass, rope boats, machinery, steam-winches, cables and chains, anchors, cabin fittings, chairs, glassware, cutlery, crockery, iron scraps, blocks, brass and copper articles, old lead, old copper and brass, coal ashes and a small quantity of new articles of brass and copperware, provisions, stores, porter, biscuits, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 28th April, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 518 of 1885.

Dharramsi Canjee ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Parel Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th April, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by the directions of Mr. Henry Stead, the Official Liquidator of the above Company and with the consent of the plaintiff as equitable mortgagee under the decree in the above suit, the undermentioned landed property belonging to the said company. Particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of the undersigned solicitors of the plaintiff as above-named and at the office of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Solicitors to the said Official Liquidator during office hours.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Equitable Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and gardens, together with all messuages, tenements, or bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying or being at Parel on the Mahim-road in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, and by the Municipality under Nos. 1 and 2, containing by admeasurement, 5552·9th square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim Road, aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Mill of the said company, on or towards the north by the property of Lucimidas Purshidas, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Nowrojee Goverdhun, and partly by the vacant land of Peerosha Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, and which said hereditaments are now or formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the said Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 160, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square sympathetic pianoforte, full compass, by S. Rose & Co., very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate chromo and oleographs in gilt frame, Hink's patent duplex standing and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, English cooking stoves, a large size box mattress to order, a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots and tubs, the property of D. RAE, Esq., the same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome superior porcelain transparent dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, teaset, round salver, revolving butter pot, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood inlaid French polished household furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, handsome satinwood sideboard with mirrors, whatnot, dumbwaiter, strong dining room chairs without arm chairs, handsome circular-pier-side oblong card and writing tables, easy folding-reclining long and folding arm drawing-room chairs, settee couches, chiffoniers, corner ornament stands, cabinets, hatstand, music stand, lady's Davenporte, a handsome mahogany full compass grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, firstrate oil paintings in gilt frame, a handsome iron four-post bedstead with spring mattress, strong dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, a handsome strong almira with plate glass door, chamber stand, towel horses, bath tub, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large size ice box made to order, suitable for hotel or the club, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, hanging baskets with ferns, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 156, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated ware, glassware, and crockery, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne of Stuttgart, a first-rate clock by Hamilton, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of the late HENRY PRESSICK. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, desert and tea services, best plated ware such as bread basket, cruet and pickle stands, tea tray, butterpot, a mahogany case containing lily pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, fish knife and fork, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in three pieces, sideboard, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular pier and writing tables, easy-folding reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, teapoys fancy flower vases and table ornaments, open gun, a firstrate large size clock by Hamilton, handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a firstrate Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, pistol dagger, handsome brass and iron bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses chest of drawers, a mahogany bagetelle table, warbrobe, bath tubs, commode, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell be Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 strong bay Australian horse, goes in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham by Kesterton.

Suit No. 189 of 1883.

Radhabai, widow ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

Sunder Pandurang ..... Defendant.

Under the instructions of the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises at Kalbadevi Road, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co., consisting of furniture, law books, novels, medical and engineering books, pamphlets, college and school books.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers, catalogues whereof can be had at the auctioneers.

The good-will, together with the book debts of the firm of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co., will also be sold on the said premises on the same day at 5 p.m., under the instructions of the said Commissioner.

The particulars and conditions of sale as to the said good-will can be seen at the auctioneers' before the day of the auction as well as on the auction day at the premises.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, near the Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 2, 3 and 4 lights hanging argand lamps, single and double wall shades, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, a first-rate 8 day clock striking hours and half hours by Barr and Lund, of London, very rich Bohemian glass flower vases, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a firstrate mahogany cottage piano by Chapel and Co., handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a first-rate musical box, handsome bronze and marble figures, large size aviary with birds, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of N. R. MOTABHOY, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1886.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, at the rate of five per cent. per annum or Six Shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be payable on or after 29th inst., to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Man

Bombay, 27th April, 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and a continuance to take away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, gout, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firmsin India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all allow value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s		
"B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And to Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	..
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms :—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Frenchmium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—APRIL 28.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RAS MADOWJEE VEERAM.—In this case, on the 21st inst., a rule *nisi* was granted requiring the creditors to show cause why the Commissioner's order of the 24th ult. should not be reviewed. Mr. Macpherson appeared to show cause to-day on behalf of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company. It had already been held that the opposing creditors had made out their grounds that the insolvent had vexatiously defended a suit brought against him to recover nearly two lakhs of rupees before Mr. Justice Scott, and also a suit instituted against him at Rajkote. Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, in part payment of their claim, agreed with the Official Assignee to take over certain properties in Cutch belonging to the insolvent at the prices mentioned in the schedule. Insolvent, however, raised objections and obstructed the Official Assignee in the conveyance of the properties to the creditors; and the result was that the creditors had to file a suit at Rajkote against the insolvent and the Official Assignee. There was no appearance for the latter, and the suit was dismissed on the technical ground that the conveyance had not been registered in the Rajkote Court before the filing of the suit. It was submitted that the insolvent had been guilty of gross misconduct; that he had no merits to appeal to this clemency of the Court; and that the application should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, remarked that it was a contradiction in terms to say that a man vexatiously defended a suit which he won. The insolvent won the suit at Rajkote.

His Lordship remarked that, considering that the insolvent had petitioned for the benefit of the Act, he must be taken to have violated his duty to the Official Assignee and his creditors in not doing all he could to hand the property over.

Mr. Budroodin said the insolvent had some justification in saying that he would not be indemnified by the arrangement come to between the Official Assignee and Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company with regard to the conveyance of the Rajkote property. The value of it was put down at Rs. 15,000; and the insolvent had a right to say that he could get more for it and to protest against the conveyance. Besides, the Judge at Rajkote, who dismissed the suit, must be presumed to know the law of his country.

The Judge: We don't know what our own law is sometimes. (A laugh.) Our decisions are often overruled.

After some further discussion, the Judge said that, on the 24th ult., he refused to give the insolvent the benefit of the Act under section 60, adjourning his personal discharge for twelve months. It was the clear duty of the insolvent to have honestly and loyally done all in his power to have carried out the orders of the Court. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, his Lordship would vary the previous order by directing that the insolvent's personal discharge be adjourned for six months, the insolvent to pay his own and the opposing creditors' costs of the present application.

PARTURIUNT MONTES ——.

WE learn from Simla that the members of the Financial Committee have already assembled, and are pulling themselves together for their struggle with the work which lies before them. Statistics of a most intricate and searching character have been demanded. Of so elaborate a nature does the scrutiny promise to be, that a long time must perforce elapse before the necessary tabular statements and details can be prepared and placed in the hands of the members; whilst the sifting of so enormous a mass of information will necessitate Herculean efforts on the part of the Committee.—*Pioneer*, April 20th.

Scene: The Simla Offices. F—t C—e discovered striking attitudes, Chorus of Members rolling up shirt-sleeves :—

We are going to retrench! Yes! we're going to retrench,
In a rigid, revolutionary style;
From the Judge upon his Bench, on his costly cushioned Bench,
To the Babu and the Commissariat *Byle!*
[p.p.] (Especially the Babu and the *Byle*)
[f.f.] Let the fat Departments blench,
We are yearning to retrench
In a clip-and-cut, and skin-removing style!
And when office doors are shut, we will get to business, but
First we pull ourselves together and we smile,
Ah! Yah! [*They smile*]
We must pull ourselves together and must smile.

Barcarole Extatique by President, to Official stepdance :—

And *I* shall evolve a Report,
Shall write you a splendid Report;
And 'neath my direction each para and section
Shall sparkle with jewels of thought!
As Gold it must be a Report
To set all the others at naught:
An elephant-folio, phototype-oleo:
Guttenberg-Caxton Report!

Recitative; How'ble W. W. to music expressive of caution :—

The Hills are full of little birds,
What need of compromising words?
We all know what we think—
Wherefore, I beg to move that we,
In sign of unanimity,
Do wink a pregnant wink.

President :—
I second the motion with pleasure.

2nd Member :—
But I an amendment propose.
Let each man advance, in slow measure,
His thumb to the side of his nose.

Motion carried nem. con. *C—e stand to order, How'ble W. W.—intones fortissimo through a paper trumpet :—*

Bring pens in sheaves and writing-blocks in bales!
Pour out the ink-kegs into stable-pails!
Let blotting-pads in bushes strew the floor!
Produce your office-seasons by the score!
Pile on statistics till the tables creak,
[E—t and I can sift'em in a week]
Each to his place! Draw out your cleanest pen,
Flourish it once, and—put it back again!
Drop down exhausted! Let the Public see
You're worth your salt! Now, taking time from me,
Wipe with one trembling hand a toil-worn brow—
Then, altogether, *make an awful row!*
Turn to the Plains! What ho there! Pipes and tabors!
Tell them about our Herculean labours.

Full Chorus of C—e to accompaniment of clinking despatch-boxes :—

We have fled the tolls of tennis; we are saving you your pennies;
On the mountain where our den is, we are slaving all the day:
And we think it only fitting, you should know that we are sitting,
While a sinful world is flitting off to dinner, dance and play.
Laughing men and maids invite us where Mahasu woods delight us:
Notes for sylvan *fêtes* indite us, but we shun the gilded snare;
For we think upon our Duty, and are blind to Love and Beauty,
We despise the thought of *chuti*—scoff at exercise and air.

Adagio, con molt exp :—
We're a wonderful Committee; we deserve your praise and pity,
Ke-ind Christian fellow-citizens we hope you'll take the hint.
We are dying of exertion, and the lack of all diversion;
And should value the insertion of these sentiments in print.

Chorus from the Plains of the Steaming Thousands :—

There is a way of putting things
Intrinsically great and grand,
That laughter and derision brings,
And wakes irreverence in the land.
The office Anglo-Indian
Is *not* a sentimental man.
He knows, forgive the fact, your pay,
Is some six times as much as his'n.
He works—at least eight hours a day,
Perspiring in a sultry prison.
Whereas, whate'er your labours,
Your summer head is seventy-three;
And he demands it as his due,
That you sit still and, if you can,
Produce, before the year is through,
A sober practicable plan,
How does our dear Sam Gerridge spout it?
"*We* works, but we don't 'owl about it."—
Civil and Military Gazette.

THE report of the directors of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited), for the half-year ended December 31, states that the gross receipts, inclusive of Government subsidies, amounted to £247,017, against £248,088. The net profit, with £32,858 brought forward, was £163,044, against which the balance of the cost of the Singapore-Saigon and Penang-Bangoon cable renewals, the cost of duplicating the Victoria-Tasmania cable, and the cost of connecting and establishing a cable station at the North Saddles (China), amounting altogether to £36,076, have been charged. A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been paid, and it is now proposed to distribute another of like amount, together with a bonus of 2s. per share payable on the 15th inst., making a total distribution of 7 per cent. for the year 1885. The balance of £39,468 2s. 5d. has been carried to the general reserve fund, which now stands at £365,644. The directors state that their efforts to induce the Indian Government to lower the transit rate for international messages across India have been unsuccessful. As, however, the Australian colonies were at Berlin led to expect some reduction in the cable charges, the company, after consultation with the Agents-General, and notwithstanding the refusal of the Indian Government to participate in the reduction, have decided to reduce the tariff from the 1st of July next by 1s. 4d. per word unconditionally, and to make a further substantial reduction provided the colonies agree to certain conditions proposed by the company. It has also been decided to reduce the tariff between Europe and China from 8s. 4d. to 7s. 1d. per word, to take effect from the same date.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON ON HOME RULE.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON took part in the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals on April 8. The following is a report of his speech :—

He thought it was time that some member representing an English constituency should rise to support the opinions of the Protestant minority in Ireland, and not leave the Irish Loyalist members to fight the battle unaided. (Hear, hear.) What would have been the effect on the constituencies at the last election if it had been known that the candidate for Mid Lothian had in his mind the repeal of the Union? It was certain that fewer members would have been returned to support him. There was at first nothing like revelation, but there was more or less of inspiration; but there was negative evidence in remarkable exclusions from the Liberal Cabinet. How the scheme was maturing two members of the Cabinet left it. The country had been kept in a state of painful suspense, which was now at an end; but probably we did not yet know the naked truth, for the weak points of the scheme had been glossed over. As to the excuse which the right hon. gentleman offered for his extraordinary change of front, the difficulty the Liberal Government would have had in renewing the Crimes Act because the Conservative Government had allowed it to expire, did the right hon. gentleman offer the former Government his assistance in renewing it? And why should the omission have rendered the renewal more difficult than it was after the right hon. gentleman refused to renew it in 1880, when the consequence was that crime increased so much in the two following years that it was necessary to ask for greater powers than would otherwise have been necessary? It was an entire assumption to say there was now no course midway between exceptional coercion and the separation proposed. If crime were less than it had been for 50 years that was at least a testimony to the beneficent rule of the British Parliament. It showed that education had done much for the people, that law and order on the whole had been maintained, and that justice had been administered, if with lessening severity, at least with increasing efficiency. During the last 20 years the advances made to the farmers and the savings they had invested had increased out of all proportion to the wealth of the landowning classes, which was diminishing. The improvements in communication and other evidences of material progress showed that British rule had not been altogether unsuccessful. The right hon. gentleman said that this scheme did not impair the Imperial Union, and he contrasted it with proposals for a central administrative board. But in what did his scheme differ from the others if it did not involve separation? Could there be a wider separation than that the representatives of Ireland in this and in the two Houses of Parliament should be removed to a Legislature sitting at Dublin, with full powers to legislate except upon Imperial affairs? (Hear, hear.) What did legislation mean? Did it not mean the power of passing laws affecting the liberty, the prosperity, and the welfare of the subjects of the Queen under which they lived. Did it not mean that every man who lived on the other side of the Irish Channel should be withdrawn from the care of the Imperial Parliament and placed under the control of the Irish Parliament? It was a question, however, whether the Irish people would be satisfied with the domestic Legislature proposed to be given them. He was inclined to think that they would feel themselves placed in a position of inferiority in consequence of the many things which were withdrawn from their supervision. There were two points which seemed to him to constitute a weakness in the scheme of the right hon. gentleman. The first was the lack of provisions for the necessary protection of the minority. The right hon. gentleman said that there were several schemes which had been discussed for the protection of the minority in Ireland, and he could not say which of them would be most effective in the attainment of its object. For his part, he should say that it should be one of the first elements in the consideration of any scheme to be submitted to Parliament that the minority in Ireland, whether in religion or class, should be entirely protected against any unjust legislation. (Cheers.) He felt certain that this Parliament would never allow the minority to remain unprotected without the fullest conditions being made in their interest. Yet this was a point of the scheme which the right hon. gentleman passed over in the lightest manner. He thought this circumstance showed that it was impossible to frame any scheme by which the minority would be adequately protected, otherwise they might feel sure that the right hon. gentleman would have stated it to the House that evening. (Hear, hear.) Another point which struck him as being a lamentably weak one in the scheme of the right hon. gentleman was that in which he spoke of putting Ireland in the position of a self-governing colony. He remembered, however, that in a self-governing colony there were no Imperial troops, unless they were desired by and paid for on the part of the particular colony. (Hear, hear.) He did not hear the right hon. gentleman say that a large garrison would not still be required in Ireland. He did not understand that that garrison was to be paid for by Ireland, or that it was open to the people of Ireland whether she retained that garrison or not. He did not think the House would be ready to place Ireland in the anomalous position of being free to say whether or not she desired the Queen's troops to be kept in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The Prime Minister said that Irish laws had been passed under the influence of fear. He did not understand whether in that reference he meant the laws which came under the name of coercive laws. He did not think, however, that these particular laws were passed under the influence of fear. He thought rather that they were passed under the influence of a sense of duty (cheers), for the protection of the Queen's subjects in Ireland and for the maintenance of law and order. Surely it was well known that laws had been passed in this country for the repression of special crimes, such, for example, as the large number of robberies by violence in the streets of London by midnight robbers. Laws were passed to inflict the punishment of flogging, and those laws were effectual in putting down the particular crime of garotte robbery. It would be a strong thing to say, however, that those laws were passed under the influence of fear. (Hear, hear.) Again, when agrarian crimes became common in Ireland, when persons were shot down at their own thresholds and in the presence of their families, and when cattle were shockingly mutilated, he did not think that the special laws which were passed designed to enforce obedience to the law were passed under the influence of fear. At all events, he believed that in our generation Parliament had been actuated by an earnest sense of justice, and they desired to repair the mistakes of the past—a desire which had even gone beyond the laws of political economy, in order to give prosperity and peace to that country. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman made use of a curious illustration taken from one of the speeches of Mr. Grattan. He maintained, however, that the question of the Irish Channel was not a question which essentially constituted a bond of separation between the two countries. The real cause of disunion was to be found in the existence of a number of selfish agitators, who lived by sowing dissension between the two nations; this was the reason why England and Ireland were not more united. The Irish Channel would not suffice to keep the two nations apart, and they would not now be lamenting the differences between the two countries were it not for the agitators who made profit by exciting the passions of the Irish people. He thought it must have been with a sense of degradation that the House of Commons heard that evening their oldest statesman being false to the traditions of his life. They might have felt pain at seeing him separated from many of his colleagues in order to propose a scheme which the statesman under whom the right hon. gentleman rose to eminence would have marvelled—a scheme which entirely undid that work which England had been doing for so many generations. (Cheers.) About such a man as the right hon gentleman one could not say that a vulgar love of power had driven him to such a declaration as they had listened to; but one could only wonder that the right hon. gentleman's mind could have so altered as to induce him to falsify every statement he had made about Ireland up to the present time. (Cheers.) The power of the right hon. gentleman over the House, the interest which he threw around every subject, were truly astonishing; but he felt it would take more than his power and his ability to command interest to induce the House of Commons to consent to such a scheme as that which he had propounded that evening. (Cheers.) But they had something else to do than to admire the right hon. gentleman. They had to be true to the traditions which had been handed down to them by their forefathers, which were their inheritance now, and which called upon them to discharge solemn duties from which he trusted they would not shrink. (Cheers.)

THE RAILWAY STRIKES IN AMERICA.

THE sheriff at Fort Worth Texas, on Saturday, April 3, broke the railway blockade and started with a goods train westward. Outside the town the train met a band of strikers on the track. The sheriff stopped the train, and with his force marched forward and commanded the strikers to disperse. Both sides were armed. The firing began with volleys from both parties. One man was killed; five others including the deputy-sheriff, were wounded. The strikers fled, leaving one of their number fatally wounded. The road is now finally opened to traffic. Great excitement followed this encounter. The merchants held a meeting and demanded that the railway should be unobstructed. The Governor of Texas ordered troops from various places to Fort Worth, where order has since been maintained. At Parsons, Kansas, it is reported that the trains are unobstructed; the military are guarding the town, and fears of trouble have passed away. The news from St. Louis is also satisfactory. The executive committee of the Knights of Labour are now arbitrating with Vice-President Hoxie at St. Louis, who offers to take half of the men back, declining further concession.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

AMERICAN DELICACY.

IN a little story, by an American author named "J. S. of Dale," we are introduced to a married lady who said, on a festive occasion, that something "gave her a shudder down the back." On this, one of the men present looked inquiringly at the lady's back, and an unwedded maid, who chanced to be there "thought she was coarse." This remarkable passage we studied, in a spirit of scientific curiosity, for some minutes before we discovered why the gentleman was amazed, and why the girl was horrified. Then it all became clear. The married woman had spoken of her back.

This was, to be sure, monstrous indelicate. The American novelist has more than once reproved the conduct of English ladies, in his fictions, who alluded quite openly to the fact that they were vertebrate animals. J. S. of Dale, the author of the narrative in which the plain-spoken married woman appears, informs his readers that "coarseness is the mode just now." We cannot be sorry to hear it, because it will no longer be necessary for the American bookseller to expurgate English books. This will save him trouble. Where an English girl, in a romance, boldly says that some one has broken his leg, or ricked his back, or fractured his collar-bone, during terms will be used which are in all their native grossness. Moreover, there will be less risk of hurting the most respectable feelings in general society, if coarseness is really to be the mode in Philadelphia. Not long ago a British tourist, in a room full of our kinsfolk beyond the sea (as they regard us), found out that he had done something very terrible. There was a hush after he had spoken; the women looked alarmed, the men angry. Presently a husband and a father took the poor foreigner into a corner, and uttered the most awful threats of what he would do in the way of revenge for outraged modesty. "Why, what's the matter; what have I done?" exclaimed the pavid stranger. "Why, sir, you were speaking about a salmon you caught, and you mentioned its white belly!" It would have been well for this most unhappy voyager had coarseness been more the mode in the society where he found himself. The feelings of the clergy who read the lessons in church—for example, the passage about Jonah within the whale—must be truly distressing. A revised version (unless coarseness becomes the mode with extreme alacrity) must be needed as a measure of relief.

Coarseness, however, is not to have it all its own way at Washington. Miss Cleveland, a lady of literary attainments, has actually been censured there for "encouraging immodest dressing" at the White House. Miss Cleveland has written a note on this delicate topic to an inquiring lady. She has received anonymous letters from anonymous moralists, enclosing scraps from moral American newspapers, on her "immodest dress, and its influence in encouraging a shocking scarcity in waists and sleeves." "A shocking scarcity in waists" (what a pleasant refrain for a poem!) carries little meaning to English ears. It seems to mean that waists are absent—in fact, that tight-lacing is discouraged—which can hardly be a bad thing. Lady critics reproach the Venus of Milo with "a shocking scarcity of waist," because she is not made like an hour-glass. But it appears that "waist," in America, means that part of a woman's dress which is called a "body" in England. But Miss Cleveland does not, herself, approve of a coarseness which not only mentions the human back, but displays more or less of that feature. She has "made a point of modesty" by having her own dress cut in a style which we are sure she is right in thinking consistent with modesty. "Between the neck and the bust there is always a line to be drawn," and Miss Cleveland thinks that this line should be drawn by dressmakers. Besides, America is a free country. There is no licentious queen there who passionately clamours for woman's "appearance in low corsage." And "any American woman can wear the waist of her dress up to the lobes of her ears if she likes." Let her wear it, in future, over the crown of her head; let coarseness cease to be the mode, and let American woman, like the Queen of Spain in the old Court etiquette, be supposed to have no legs. "Aveis de saber que las reinas de Espana no tienen piernas."—*Saturday Review.*

FIGHT FOR HIS BRIDE.

THE runaway match of Mr. Irvin Mather, a Tennessee journalist, with a young lady named Callender, at Nashville at the beginning of last month, met with a somewhat startling interruption. The lovers were standing before the preacher and the service had just commenced, when the lady's father, married sister, and aunt rushed in and a sensational scene ensued. The bride fainted in her lover's arms, the father stormed, and some editors, who accompanied the bridegroom, pleaded for their brother, but all in vain. The father swore that the ceremony should not be completed; Mather swore that it should. The expectant bride for a moment regained consciousness. A ruse was adopted. The newspaper men blocked up the aisle and the lovers escaped through a back door to the back outside. They started off before Mather discovered that the licence had been left in the church. One of the newspaper men found it under the eyes of the irate father, and after a hot chase reached the carriage and gave the all-important document to Mather, and in half an hour he had won his bride. The lady is one of the belles of Nashville society, beautiful, highly cultivated, and wealthy.

SPRING FASHIONS.

OWING to the long spell of cold wintry weather spring (says a lady correspondent of the *Standard*) fashions are somewhat behindhand, and the new materials which, as a rule, appear much earlier in the season, are only just being brought forward. Stripes predominate in all the fresh fabrics; broad and narrow striped stuffs are made up together in many stylish costumes, the colours corresponding. In two shades of colour such dresses are very effective—two shades of blue, brown, yellow and green; also in blended colours, such as chestnut-brown and pink of a very pale tint, brown and delicate yellow, grey and yellow, and grey and pink. For young girls these dresses are very suitable; they should have plain skirts of the wide stripe and long graceful over-draperies of the narrow, with collar, cuffs of the skirt material. Some of the zephyrs, the new kinds, are charming, particularly those called "lace," with plush stripes in groups of three quite close together and intervals of plain material between. A new beige is worthy of notice—the Renfrew—as it is somewhat of a departure in weaving, having a clear diagonal line. The Cromartie is a new chevron-wove homespun of delicate texture and colouring. Emerald Isle is an Irish skirting material made of a species of winsey cloth, which is close, fine, and free from stiffness; it can be had in several varieties of stripes, and deserves to be patronized, because very suitable to the purpose for which it is intended. Crope Mauresque is a material we are likely to see a good deal of this summer. It has an Oriental bordering of considerable width, the colours of which are rich and harmonious and the designs handsome. It can be had in four different styles of pattern and colouring—embroidery on very pale cream, for evening wear; on jonquil yellow, to agree with the prevailing fashion of the day in colour; on Indian red and indigo blue. It is a source for congratulation that some of the best and most worthy of notice among this season's novelties are of home manufactures and it is to be hoped that, because of this fact, they will be widely patronized.

Simplicity, is one of the leading features just now in morning and afternoon dress; there is an absence of unmeaning and superfluous trimming, which is commendable, as also the bodice, which is and frequently fall in pleats from the waist without any over-drapery in front, such extra fulness as is added being arranged at the back. A very pretty gown is of mouse-coloured *Corde-de-la-Reine*, and the same-coloured cashmere. The skirt, of the *corde*, is perfectly plain, the long draperies back and front being of the cashmere, as also the bodice; the front is arranged in fan shape, the back in pleats; on the left side the folds are raised high, so as to show the skirt; the pointed bodice is buttoned half way up from the front, and then turned back with reverse of the thicker material, the cashmere showing beneath: the sleeves have double cuffs, the small cape and collar are also of cashmere, both of *corde*, of which the high upright collar is formed. Long-waisted dresses are increasing in favour, all the best Paris models being in this style. In very many of the dresses preparing for spring and summer wear dark colours are arranged over light skirts, French *modistes* being responsible for this reversal of what hitherto been the fashion.

In mantles there are some pretty new French shapes, which, as the season advances a little, will take the place of the warm wraps we cannot yet make up our minds to discard. Of these, in long mantles, that named after the Princesse Marie d'Orleans is one of the most pleasing, and in texture is exactly fitted for this between season, when it is difficult to know what to wear. It is of black and white striped cloth, with very handsome trimmings of jet on a silver ground and wide black yak lace, which is set on very full, both at the back and in front; it fits in to the figure behind, but is loose in front. Smaller and very dressy mantles are made in black felt, brocha, gauze, or entirely of jetted passementerie shaped to the figure. La Grecque is a beautifully cut mantle of a somewhat severe type, very suitable for a stout matronly form which it would tend to slighten and narrow. This year's out-of-door wraps all resemble each other in these particulars. They are cut very high in the neck, thus affording ample protection to the throat, and the sleeves are set in full, epaulettes of lace or jet being very frequently added.

The spring bonnets are charming examples of delicate colouring, pale-toned greens and yellows blending with white and violet in their floral adornment: for flowers are again, one is glad to remark, the ascendant: the shapes are mostly small, and set very close to the head, the height being gained in the arrangement of the trimming, which, consisting of upright ribbon-bows and apparently growing flowers, towers above the foundation. Many of the fancy straws have an edging of little straw balls instead of beads; one, in a delicately toned yellow straw, has folds of soft Persian lilac velvet, and an artistically arranged group of yellow and bluish purple irises, this combination of colour being so cleverly managed that the effect is not, as might be fancied, gaudy, but quite tasteful. Hats are still too high, and too over-trimmed; but the fashions are as yet somewhat backward.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE *Saturday Review*, in reviewing the features of the Indian Budget from the summary of Sir A. Colvin's statement telegraphed to England, thinks that if the Indian Government has been able to defray all the extraordinary expenditure incurred, and yet has to face no greater deficit than £2,890,000, it has got over its difficulties in an extremely satisfactory manner.

Our own Government had to add to its naval and military expenditure about ten millions sterling, and it has added twopence to the income-tax: it has a deficit as large as the Indian; while it is notorious that the deficit of the Russian Government will prove very much larger. Even in normal years the Russian deficit is immense, and for the year 1885 that deficit has been greatly augmented. The Indian Government had to prepare two army corps to be ready to take the field, and it had to incur a large expense upon railways and other military works. If, therefore, its deficit is under three millions sterling, Indian finance is in a much more satisfactory state than many good judges were prepared to expect. And the satisfactory state of Indian finance is shown still further in another way. For the year 1884-5 the whole revenue was only 70,080,000*l.*; but for the following year—the year that closed on Wednesday—the revised estimates, as already stated above, put the revenue as high as 73,508,100*l.*, showing an increase upon the actual receipts of the year before of as much as 2,817,419*l.* In other words, the increase in the revenue is about as much as the deficit. This is certainly a most satisfactory state of things, if we could only accept it as really the case. But we have in mind that in the year 1883-4 the difference between the actual results and the revised estimates exceeded a million, while in the year 1884-5 there is also a broad difference between the revised estimates and the actual results. It is to be feared, therefore, that the revised estimates of the year which has just ended cannot be accepted without a liberal allowance for error. The revised estimates, our readers will understand, are based partly upon actual results and partly upon estimates. The Budget statement is made in the middle of March—within a fortnight, therefore, of the end of the financial year. By that time the Finance Minister ought to have before him the actual results for eleven months of the year, and he ought to have so much information respecting the way in which the receipts are coming in and the expenditure is going on as to be able to form a very close estimate as to what the final result will be; yet, as a matter of fact, we find that in the two last years the revised estimates erred by more than a million in one case and by several hundreds of thousands of pounds in another. Bearing in mind that the real difficulty in India is financial, this is a most unsatisfactory state of things. In India we have the means of raising armies that would crush any possible combination of enemies, if only the finances of India would allow of such armies being maintained in the field and moved freely. The real difficulty, as we have said, is financial. All the care possible, therefore, ought to be given to the finances; and yet so loose is the supervision that, speaking within little more than a fortnight of the end of the year, the Finance Minister is liable to err by as much as a million sterling. We are afraid, therefore, that we must warn our readers to expect that the deficit on the year just ended will be considerably more than it is stated to be in the revised estimates. Sir A. Colvin tells us that his Government has urged upon the Imperial Government "the necessity of seeking, in concert with the Great Powers and the United States, the solution of the silver difficulty." We presume that Sir A. Colvin means by this that he has advised the British Government to call a Conference at which the European Powers and the United States would be represented; but it is not easy to see what object a Conference of the kind would serve. Quite recently we have had several such Conferences, and they have ended in nothing. The nations of the Latin Union and the United States have requested both Germany and England should adopt bimetallism, and both England and Germany have refused to do so. There is a very general impression, indeed, that Prince Bismarck would not be unwilling if England would consent; but there is nothing to show that any of our own Ministers are willing to adopt bimetallism. And if Ministers and Parliament are not willing to adopt bimetallism, it is difficult to see what good object could be served by a new Silver Conference. India has offered frequently to undertake not to demonetize silver for a definite number of years if the nations of the Latin Union and the United States would do the same; but the action of the nations of the Latin Union and United States do not regard such a stipulation as sufficient. They insist that the United Kingdom itself shall make silver legal tender. The real question, then, is whether the people of this country are prepared to change their monetary system for the sake of relieving the Indian Government from its difficulties through the loss by exchange. Perhaps they might be induced to do so if the matter were simply one for relieving India. But it is to be recollected that in raising the value of silver, while they would certainly relieve the Indian Government from some of its difficulties; they would, at the same time, injure the mercantile community. The great development of the export trade of India in recent years is largely due to the fall in silver, and were silver to rise, the exporting power of India would be correspondingly diminished.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED JOCKEY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Times* the following account of the late Tom Chaloner, the jockey, who died recently at Newmarket after a long illness :—

Tom Chaloner had for the last three or four years given up riding and had become a public trainer, one of the first horses placed under his charge being Scot Free, who won the Two Thousand Guineas and several other good races for Mr. Foy. But in his time there was no finer jockey than he, though there was little to choose between him and Fordham, with whom he fought out many an exciting "finish." Chaloner, like so many other famous jockeys and trainers, was a Yorkshire born and bred, and it so happens that his greatest triumphs upon the turf were gained in Yorkshire's greatest race. For Chaloner won the Doncaster St. Leger five times, Archer being the only jockey now alive who has done the same, though "Bill" Scott, one of the most remarkable characters of his day and a brother to John Scott, of Malton, was nine times victorious in that race. Chaloner's first victory in the St. Leger was a very sensational one as in 1861 he rode Mr. I'Anson's Caller Ou, by Stockwell, who was regarded as having such a remote chance of beating the Derby winner, Kettledrum, that any odds in reason would have been betted against her. But Chaloner, by dint of perseverance, just managed to wear down the favourite and win by a head, this fine piece of riding being, if possible, surpassed in the following season, when he rode The Marquis for Mr. Hawk, and again won by a head, his opponent on this occasion being Mr. Merry's Buckstone, ridden by Fordham. The Marquis and Buckstone had run a close race in the Derby behind the outsider Caractacus, and as the last-named did not run at Doncaster, partisanship between the two was very keen. Chaloner had in the meanwhile ridden the winner of the Oaks for Mr. Naylor, as Feu de Joie, a daughter of the Stockwell like Caller Ou, beat Lord Falmouth's Hurricane, winner of the One Thousand, and in the primrose jacket and cherry cap still being borne by Mr. Naylor's horses he won for that gentleman the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby upon Macaroni. This was in 1863, and easy as was Macaroni's triumph in the Two Thousand there was a desperate race for the Derby between him and Lord Clifden, the latter of whom was ridden by Fordham, and came to the post with the prestige of higher two-year-old performances than any of his rivals. Macaroni just beat him, but Mr. Naylor's horse was not engaged in the St. Leger, and Lord Clifden won that race for Lord St. Vincent, who then owned him. Chaloner's three other victories in the St. Leger were gained upon Achievement in 1867, upon Formosa in 1868, and upon Craig Millar in 1875, the first-named having done great things as a two-year-old, but having run very badly in the Oaks. But in Chaloner's hands she won the St. Leger rather easily from the Derby winner Hermit, and followed this up by giving him another beating in the Doncaster Cup. In 1868 Chaloner had the mount on Formosa, who had already won the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks, and ran a dead heat for the Two Thousand with Moslem. It so happened that when Formosa ran a dead heat for the two Thousand Guineas she was ridden by Fordham, while Chaloner was on the back of Moslem. But in the St. Leger, for which Moslem was not engaged, Fordham was claimed to ride Paul Jones, and so his great rival Chaloner had what may be regarded as a choice mount. Once more Chaloner was first and Fordham second, though upon this occasion the verdict was very easily gained. The last of the five St. Legers in which Chaloner proved successful was that of 1875, in which he rode Craig Millar for Mr. Stirling Crawfurd, and two years before this he had won the Two Thousand for that highly-respected sportsman upon Gang Forward. Gang Forward, who has since been exported to Australia, was one of the last of Stockwell's progeny, and after beating Mr. Savile's Kaiser by a head for the Two Thousand Guineas he ran a dead heat with the latter for second place in the Derby, both of them being defeated by another of the Stockwells, Mr. Merry's Doncaster, who had been unplaced to them at Newmarket. Gang Forward and Kaiser met a third time in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, and upon this occasion Kaiser won by a head, Chaloner having the mount on Gang Forward each time. But it will be said, and with truth, that some of the races in which Chaloner displayed his marvellous knowledge of pace and delicate touch to the greatest advantage were insignificant contests, only remembered because of the "science" which they evoked; and the same is the case with many of the events in which other jockeys yet alive, such as Fordham and Cannon, have elevated riding into one of the fine arts.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LISZT IN LONDON.

THE Abbé Liszt arrived in England on Saturday afternoon, April 3, from Calais, and proceeded to Westwood House, Sydenham, the residence of Mr. Littleton, whose guest he is. In the evening a soirée was held at Westwood House in honour of the Abbé Liszt, and was attended by many of the most distinguished musicians of the day. Liszt, however, did not perform. On Tuesday the Abbé Liszt was present at St. James's Hall at a performance of his "Legend of St. Elizabeth." On the same day he was present at the Royal Academy of Music, when a sum of £1,000 for the foundation of a Liszt scholarship, promoted by Mr. Walter Bache, was handed over to Sir George Macfarren, the Principal. Before the scholarship presentation a concert was given. The following is taken from the account of the proceedings given by the *Standard* :—

When the Abbé entered the concert-room there was a wonderful scene of excitement—everybody, students, professors, and invited visitors all burst into cheers as the picturesque figure of the "lion" of the day was seen advancing. No sooner had he taken his seat, in close contiguity to that of the Principal of the Royal Academy, than a very little lady, who must be numbered among the fairies of the establishment, but who in human life bears the name of Miss Ada Tanks, came forward and presented the Abbé with a lyre, beautifully wrought in flowers and decorated with ribbons of the Hungarian colours. Not only did the venerable recipient thank the little lady, but kissed her on the forehead—a kiss to be remembered in after-years with pride, even as Liszt himself remembers the kiss that Beethoven gave him as a lad. It is only just to the young executants to say that they were in every case successful. At the conclusion of Mr. Webb's solo loud and prolonged applause not only brought the composer to his feet, but, after a deprecatory gesture—as much as to say, "I can't do anything very well, but if you *will* you *shall* have it"—brought him on to the platform, where, still in the midst of the hubbub of applause and vociferations, he took his place at the pianoforte. In an instant the noise was quelled. Of Liszt's exquisite rendering of Chopin's "Chant Polonais" it is not needful to speak in terms of praise—in truth, hardly any words would be adequate to the occasion when the exquisite wonder-worker of the pianoforte sits down at the keyboard. Although he himself asserts that his "fingers are too old," no one could think so who heard him play yesterday afternoon—with a delicacy, refinement, and beauty of expression such as the present generation of pianoforte-players are absolute strangers to. He teaches us the perfect use—not the abuse—of the instruments. The boys and girls could not restrain their noisy enthusiasm after this display, and the master, after rising to bow, resumed his seat and played his own "Cantique d'Amour"—a most characteristic effusion. This over, he returned to the audience. The Principal advanced to the front of the orchestra, and a telling address welcomed Dr. Liszt to the Academy, and tendered his thanks, on behalf of all the members of the institution, for the privilege he had accorded to the students of hearing him play.

The Abbé Liszt left town on Wednesday afternoon to visit the Queen. He arrived at Windsor about half-past two o'clock, and was met at the station by some French ladies, who offered him their congratulations. He then drove in one of the royal carriages to the palace, where he played before the Queen. He returned shortly before five o'clock to London.

FINED FOR USING PROFANE LANGUAGE.

AT the Bromley Police Court, George Bliss of Mossiea-road, Beckenham, appeared to answer a charge of having used a profane word. The reading of the Act under which the proceedings were taken caused much amusement; it being the Act 19 George II., C. 21, sec. 1, which provides that if any person "shall profanely curse or swear," on penalty on conviction before one justice shall be, for "every-day labourer, common soldier, and common seaman, 1s.; and every other person under the degree of a gentleman, 2s.; and every person of or above the degree of a gentleman, 5s.; and for a second offence in each case double, and for a subsequent offence treble." In default of payment, the penalty clause further orders that the offender, if a "common soldier" or "common seaman," shall be placed in the stocks for a period in proportion to the fine inflicted. Mr. R. W. Cracroft, barrister, appeared in support of the summons, and said that this was the only mode which his client, the complainant, could adopt in order to put a stop to the intolerably bad language which the defendant, who was his next-door neighbour, was in the habit of using in his own house. Mr. Charles Stephen King, the complainant, having given evidence as to the language used, Mr. Dennis, solicitor, of Croydon, who represented the defendant, addressed the court, contending that the words used were not profane, and that the justices should not strain an obsolete Act—made when public behaviour, no doubt, required its enforcement—in order that a conviction might be recorded against his client. After a long consultation the bench decided to convict, and fined the defendant as a person "under the degree of a gentleman," imposed the fine specified in the Act—2s. and 1s. costs.

MISS FORTESCUE AND HER FROCKS

IT is a common sorrow of genius to find itself immortalized for that work which it least values. Mr. W. S. Gilbert has not escaped this trial. While such "unconsidered trifles" as "The Mikado" and "Pinafore" have brought him fame and wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, his "Gretchen" was a comparative failure, although he considers it to contain his highest brain work, and hoped, in retelling the story of Faust and Margaret, to win his diploma to a seat among the immortals. That failure, however, there is reason to believe, was largely due to adventitious causes, and seems likely to be retrieved. Miss Fortescue, with a somewhat exceptional company, is reviving the play with unbounded success in Ireland and the provinces, and has drawn tears from thousands of eyes, including those of Professor Jowett, Anna Parnell, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Given an efficient company and a sufficiently beautiful heroine, there is no reason why Mr. Gilbert's claim to dramat

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

THE somewhat improved tenor of the political news shows itself in an improvement of ¼ in Consols yesterday, the quotation being now 100⅝, while French Rentes have recovered ½ to 110. Bar Silver remains unchanged, and Indian Securities are all unaltered.

In the Mincing Lane markets no change is reported. Wheat in Livepool, however, is quoted by Reuter 1d. per cwt. higher.

COTTON has re-opened in Liverpool with a firm tone all round. The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, comprising 600 Surats, and although ready quotations were without change, American arrivals were 1-32d. to 1-16d. dearer, and business in Fine Broach, April-May shipment, is reported at 4 13-16d., an improvement of 1-32d. since before the holidays. From New York the only fluctuation reported is an improvement of one point in Futures. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesdays' Receipts	11,000	4,000	4,200
Four days' do.	19,000	8,000	11,400
Total since 1st Sept.	4,964,000	4,636,000	4,700,400

We have had a very firm market here to-day so far as tone goes, but the extent of actual business doing has been exceedingly small. For Fine Bhownuggers the enquiry still continues, and Rs. 197 is reported to have been paid for ready. In other classes, however, there is no change, and the enquiry from home is the reverse of active.

WHEAT continues very firm, but the high rates asked by sellers is checking business.

SEEDS are unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS remain practically the same. Ready business has been done for Dunkirk and London at 20s. A steamer is said to have been fixed for Havre, early May loading, at 18s. 9d., and a 1,400 ton boat has been chartered for June at 21s. 6d. U. K. or Continent, with the option of Marseilles at 20s. 6d. Current rates are :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool .....Ready	20s. to 21s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
London ..... "	20s.	
Open Charter ..... "	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Havre ..... "	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Dunkirk ..... "	18s. 9d.	
Antwerp ..... "	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.	
Marseilles ..... "	20s.	
Trieste, Venice ..... "	32s. 6d. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE has been somewhat steadier to-day for ready bills, of which the Banks have been somewhat cautious buyers owing to tighter money and an expectation that Councils in London to-day will fetch comparatively full rates. They do not however indicate anticipations of any material strength by their drawing quotations, and for delivery after 15th proximo are buyers of Credits at 1-32d. under the ready figure. Closing rates for this mail are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d.	"
Do. Three months' sight ...	1s. 5 27-32d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 5 15-16d.	"
Francs " "	1'88½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull with little doing. Fours are back to Rs. 97 11-16, but Fours-and-a-half remain nominally at Rs. 101½.

SHARES are quiet in the extreme. In Spinning and Weaving Mills we quote a general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Press shares are also dull and lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	718½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	138
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	266
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	..	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	725
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhowanugur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	..	3¼
Bo.CottonMfg Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	975
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	735xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	645
City of BombayShares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	910
Dharumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	40
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	75
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	875
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	960xd
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	36	1,165
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	440
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	..	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	600	500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,600xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	660
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,215
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	175
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	600
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	572½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	102½
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	915xd
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	865
Sassoon J. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soondersas	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	433
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	..	255
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	780
Luxmidas Khimji S. W.Co.....	770	1,000	1,000	..	780

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	..	£100	..	..	£154

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.c.	190
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	169
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	73
Do. New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	722½
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000		240
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	110xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,150
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	785
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	800	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	33
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	...	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..	122
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	600	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	175	Rs. 26½	333
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	...	35
Mechanics BuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	92
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	23
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675½
Phillips & Co., Ld....	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	70
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	90
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	11
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	...	210

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Sadaktulbari, 352 tons, Nacoda, sails today for Calicut with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain G. F. KNOX, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain T. Warington, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Mahe, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Avondale, 1,572 tons, Capt. W. Dickman, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Middlesbrough (30th March), brought a cargo of railway materials and Mr. G. Domenico and Mr. R. S. Gueriero as passengers. She is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Kurrachee (24th April), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. L. Reamont, Mr. P. Pradey and 268 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Culna, 1,468, tons, Captain R. B. Wood, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. and Mrs. H. N. Midwinter and child, Lt-Col. M. Stokes, Mrs. Ovens, Mr. Batty, Mr. Abel and 22 other passengers and 15 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S China	1394	R. Jones	A	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Ravenna ...	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
" ClanMurray	1372	E. Warfolk	F	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Inchgarvie..	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" River Indus.	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
" Aspatria.....	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
" Eden Hall..	2033	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
" Cambodia ...	1969	Wildgoose.....	M	Ralli Bros.
" Recta	1913	A. S. Grate	H J	Ralli Bros.
" Inchmaree..	1287	Francis	G	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Prince Alexander	1911	R. Eckert	Q	McCulloch & Co
" Nubia	1319	T. G. Knox	B	W. & A.Graham
" Bernicia.....	1702	Jones	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Mameluke..	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Laleham-....	1300	E. Marshall	..	Owen & Okell.
" Verona	3116	M. de Horne....	..	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
27	Byculla (s)	Warington..	Mahi.
	Avondale (s).....	Dickman.....	Middlesbrough.
	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen..	Kurrachee, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
28	Calder (s)	Cormack....	Busreh.
	Carlisle	Tate	Pondicherry.
	Nubia (s).....	Knox	Kurrachee.
	Culna (s).....	.....	Coast and Calcutta.

The Barque Sadaktulbari. Nacoda, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calicut.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Swiftsure, for Havre.
" Verona, for China.
" Inchborva, for Leghorn, &c.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
" Byculla, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Euphrates, for Kurrachee.
" Taormina, for Havre.
" Gwalior, for Trieste, &c.
" Merks, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

23 Balkama .....Well .....Mauritius, March 14.
24 Agra (s) .....May .....Bombay, March 31.
Engineer .....Jeffrey .....Liverpool, March 22.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.—Steamer Wing Sang.
April 23.—Steamers Duke of Buccleuch, Goalpara and Coconada. Ship Clackmannanshire.
April 24.—Steamer Vega. Ship Crown of England. Barque Elliott.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FROM LONDON.

Laloharn s—6 cases glassware, G Hussen Cullian ; 2 cases biscuits, P Hamilton ; 35 drums boiled linseed oil, M A H Tyabji ; 2 hogsheads rum, and 4 hogsheads brandy, Pestonji and Co.
Nubia s—9 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.
Dacca s—224 kegs green paint, T Farjoolabhoy.
Hydaspes s—50 cases whisky, The National Bank of India.
Nizam s—61 cases brandy, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Assam s—15 cases brandy, Ew-rt, Latham and Co.
Joseph Arbib s—23 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—31 casks white zinc paint, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 cases sulphuric acid, Byramjee Nusserwanjee

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—25 cases school slates, C. Rascolbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—30 cases beer, Brandenburgh and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Glenmorven s—150 boxes sarsaparella, Volkart Brothers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·800
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·8
Maximum emperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	88·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	80·9
General Directions of Wind*	NW, SSE, SSW, W. WNW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	268

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 28.

Fischer, Lt, Bo 5th Lt Inf, on duty, from Mhow.
Cleeve, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Mhow.
Carnegy, Lt, Bo 25th Lt Inf, on duty, from Poona.
Mein, Lt, Bl 5th P Inf, on privilege leave, from Edwarderabad.
Cooper, Lt, Bl 5th P Inf, on privilege leave, from Edwarderabad.
Macdonald, Lt, Bo 8th Inf, to join 5th Bo Inf, for service to Burmah, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

Phelps, Col, Bo Comy Gl, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 28.

Cadell, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Poole, Lt-Col, Bo 5th Lt Inf, to rejoin, to Deolali.
Joynt, Br-Surg, Bo M S, on retirement, to Europe.
Adie, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Stokes, Lt-Col, Ms 2nd R M Fus, on leave, to Coonoor.
Woolbert, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 29th April, 1886.

Members are again reminded that class firing must cease on the 30th instant. All those who have not completed are requested to do so at once, as the capitation grant cannot be drawn for any member who has not completed a course of musketry.

As the rifles have to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer annually, all members are requested to return those in their possession to Head Quarters immediately after the Queen's Birthday parade.

The Quarterly General Meeting of the Volunteer Club will be held on Friday next, the 30th instant, at the Club tent at 8-30 p.m.

The range at Colaba is available for B Company's Thorpe Medal Competition on Saturday morning, the 1st May, at 6-30.

By order.
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 1, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS TREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
1 A, Old Bond Street, London ; 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta ; and Rampart Row, Bombay.
SURGEON-MAJOR E. B. GARDINER, Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, writing about the spectacles provided by us for both himself and his patients, says :—"They have been of most excellent quality ; I have always found the PEBBLES QUITE TRUE AND PERFECT."
Our Pamphlet—"Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—price post-paid 4½ annas. The *Pioneer* says :—"Much useful advice is given in the book, and the whole subject is treated in a manner that leaves no doubt the writer is a specialist of the first order."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

SURGEON-BONE-SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the native system.
No. 74, Abdool Rahman Street.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-stre

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COLLETT—April 26, at Poona, the wife of John Collett, Inspector of Police, of a son.

DEATH.

FOORD—April 22, at Bombay, of heart disease, Brigadier-General H. H. Foord, M.S.C., aged 53 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRAKE—April 18, at Bankipore, the wife of Reginald Drake, of a son (prematurely).
KASTENDIECK—April 23, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev H F Kastendieck, M A, of a son (prematurely).

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—April 25, at Kilpauk, Madras, Mrs. Mary Margaret Maria Atkinson, widow of the late Mr E S Atkinson, Deputy Collector, Sea Customs, Madras, aged 73 years and 8 months.
CAIRNS—April 20, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant J Alfred Cairns, Madras Artillery Volunteers, aged 38 years.
CROSSFIELD—April 7, at Silchar, Madeline Knowles, the beloved child of the Rev T Townley and A H Crossfield, aged 2 years and 8 months.
GREEN—April 19, at Nowshera, William Hugh, son of Colonel J H Green, 12th Bengal Cavalry, aged 4 months and 16 days.
HUGHES—April 22, at Murree, the infant son (Fred) of Surgeon-Major J H Hughes, M S, aged 14 months.
KASTENDIECK—April 23, at Lucknow, the infant son of the Rev H F and L G L Kastendieck.
McLEAVY—April 22, at Meerut, Henry Hugh McLeavy, second son of Mr and Mrs W McLeavy, aged 21 years, 1 month and 7 days.
PORTER—April 21, at Allahabad, William Cousins Fulford Porter, Government pensioner, late of the General Department, Secretariat, N-W P, aged 75 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.

THE recent Resolution of the Punjab Government upon the affairs of the Punjab University has been printed in the *Government Gazette*. A detailed examination of the Resolution does not mitigate the disappointment with which we learnt a week or two since that the Government therein endorsed the subversive policy which had been pursued in regard to the University. The Resolution, apart from the conclusions at which the Government arrive in it, has, however, a certain historic interest, and in that respect—but in that respect alone—it may be read with satisfaction. Its main purpose is to set forth the obligations of the University with respect to Oriental learning, and to enquire into the manner in which these obligations have been fulfilled. According to Dr. Leitner and others they have been seriously neglected, in violation of the terms on which the University was founded, and on which the native Chiefs subscribed large sums for its establishment. According to the apologists for the University—which is very much the same thing as saying the superior officers of the Educational Department—there has been no breach of the original conditions, and Oriental learning has had its due place, and more than its due place, in the curriculum. Sir Charles Aitchison, in the Resolution of the 14th April, has endeavoured by careful investigation to come to an impartial judgment on the whole case, and in his efforts with this object there has been no lack of industry and patience. The origin of the question may be traced back to 1865, when the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab was requested to submit suggestions to the Government on the subject of the creation and extension of a vernacular literature, with special reference to the facilties afforded by the extension of English education for transferring into the languages of the country the knowledge, literature, and science of the West. Under the fostering care of Dr. Leitner, then Principal of the Lahore College, the idea thus thrown out grew and became popular. The local Anjumans regarded it with favour, committees, both European and native, were formed, and after much consultation a scheme was drawn up. The scheme was merely tentative, and it differs largely from that ultimately adopted ; but it is of some importance, as showing the general design of the founders, to note that in this memorandum the promoters express a desire "to avoid on the one hand the error of ultra-Orientalism, and ultra-Englishism on the other." A more authoritative exposition of the objects of the proposed University was made in an appeal for support which was issued in 1867. In this it was stated that although the movement had especially been termed "Oriental," yet no revival of the old warfare between Orientalists and Anglicists was thereby implied. "While the revival of Eastern learning and the creation of a good vernacular literature will be the primary objects of the University, yet English will be considered as the natural complement of education, and of the highest value to the native student, whose mind has been thoroughly disciplined by a study of his national classics." The movement received its greatest impetus when Sir Donald McLeod approached the Punjab Chiefs on the subject.

It is of some importance to note, in view of recent controversies on the subject, that the representatives of the Chiefs, one and all, said that their masters had been deterred from supporting the movement hitherto for want of a guarantee that the money would be devoted solely to the purpose for which it was subscribed. When they did subscribe they did so generously, the Maharajah of Kashmere giving Rs. 62,500, the Chief of Patiala Rs. 25,000, and many others in proportion. A complete agreement as to the bases of operation was arrived at early in May, 1868, and the Government of India were at once asked to sanction the establishment of a University. There is no room for doubt as to the intentions of the founders. The letter which went to Calcutta from the Lahore meeting is described by Sir Charles Aitchison as constituting the declaration of generally accepted principles on which the establishment of a University was proposed to the Government of India, to which all previous statements stand in the relation of preliminary discussion. The Government of India were therein told that a strong desire existed on the part of a large number of the Chiefs, nobles, and educated classes of the Province for the establishment of a system of education which should give greater encouragement to the communication of knowledge "through the medium of the vernacular, to the development of a vernacular literature, and to the study of Oriental classics," than was afforded by the existing system, this system, it was further stated, not being adapted to the educational requirements of the Punjab, inasmuch as it did not give sufficient prominence to English studies. But the promoters were not content with thus generally indicating their views. They asked that in the framing of the regulations a thorough acquaintance with the vernaculars should be made a necessary condition for obtaining any degree, fellowship, or other honour, and that proficiency in some Oriental language, combined with a thorough acquaintance with English, should be a necessary condition for obtaining the highest honours of the University. These proposals constitute unimpeachable evidence of the intentions of those who gave their money for the foundation of the University. Sir Charles Aitchison admits that they are the authoritative exposition by which the views and wishes of the founders and donors of money up to that date may be tested, and their validity is not likely to be contested. There is no need to follow further the history of the institution as such. The Punjab University College, which was all that the Supreme Government were in the first instance disposed to sanction, developed in 1882 into the Punjab University, and in one sense the aspirations of the founders were realized. But there is grave reason to doubt if their intentions in regard to the promotion of Oriental learning have been adequately conformed to. We confess that the Resolution of the Punjab Government, which is in a very moderate and discriminating tone, bears very strongly in the other direction. Sir Charles Aitchison says he is not aware of a single instance in which the general fund has been applied to any purpose to which it was not legitimately applicable under the statutes of the College. If there has been error, he believes, it has been not by favouring English at the expense of Oriental learning, but rather by that ultra-Orientalism which the promoters at the outset hastened to disavow as one of their objects. The Lieutenant-Governor arrives at his conclusions after so patient and judicial an inquiry that they will be received with respect even by those who are compelled to take an entirely different view of the matter.

The Resolution would have been more persuading if it had taken note of some very notorious facts which, in our opinion, are of primary importance. Whether or not the terms of the trust have been departed from, there is no doubt that the people immediately concerned so believe. Sir Lepel Griffin's resignation of his fellowship of the University was intended as a protest against the misapplication of funds intended for the encouragement of Oriental learning, his conviction that they were so misapplied being based upon frequent complaints from the Punjab. This, of course, looks like evidence at second-hand. But there is no lack of direct testimony. If the allegation is a mere exercise of imagination, how comes it that during Dr. Leitner's journey from Delhi to Lahore a few months ago he was met at every station by deputations complaining that Oriental learning is being starved in an institution founded with the special view of nurturing it ? Why the meeting at Amritsar at about the same time, at which two thousand people made a similar protest ? And why the willingness which the Khalsa Divan have shown to establish a college of their own to teach the Gurmukhi, to which a distinct place has been assigned in the curriculum, but which, they complain, has been neglected ? Sikhs, Mussulmans, and Hindus alike complain that the Oriental side of the University is being neglected, and that the designs of the founders are being daily ignored, and as they show their willingness to give effect to their complaints by establishing new colleges of their own, we cannot suppose, without much stronger evidence than the Government Resolution conveys, that theirs are merely captious complainings. The Punjab Government have written many folios of history concerning this matter. But they have not attempted to account for the dissatisfaction which prevails on all hands, and which we fear their Resolution will not remove.

THE intervention of the Powers for the preservation of peace in South Eastern Europe has at last proved successful. An ultimatum, calling upon the Greek Government to disarm within a week, has been followed by an order from King George for the disbandment of two classes of the Reserve. The withdrawal of the united squadron from the Pirœus shows plainly enough that the Powers regard this as a practical compliance with their demands. It has doubtless required great courage on the part of King George thus to accept the inevitable. He has done a most unpopular thing—just such a thing as a Prime Minister would be likely to lose office for counselling and a King would endanger his throne by complying with. The Greeks will not like it, and their first impulse will doubtless be one of disgust with a sovereign who has been unable to see the advantage of a nation running its head against a wall. But it will prove to have been the salvation of Greece, whatever ignominy it may bring upon King George and upon M. Delyannis. We cannot at the same time refuse the Greeks some amount of sympathy. If we could put ourselves in their place we should feel that an opportunity for repairing the wrong that was done them in 1880 had been lost. But the Powers have not been able to take the Greek view of the question, though their action may in the end prove to have been in the interests of the Greeks. Peace has been preserved where it is of vital importance at this time for it to be preserved. We hope that Lord Beaconsfield's declaration may be repeated to-day without cynicism, "Greece has a future

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

ATHENS, APRIL 27.

The Ultimatum from all the Great Powers, except France, was delivered yesterday evening to the Greek Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delyannis.

It requires formal assurances from the Greek Government that orders for the disarmament of the Army and Navy be given within a week from the receipt of the Ultimatum.

GREECE DISARMING.

ATHENS, APRIL 27, EVENING.

A Royal Decree has been issued disbanding two classes of the Greek Reserves.

The combined Squadrons have returned to the Piræus.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF EGYPT.

CAIRO, APRIL 27.

With reference to the points raised by the Turkish High Commissioner regarding the frontier of Upper Egypt and the re-organization of the Egyptian Army, to which only native officers should be appointed to the chief commands, the British Government has requested Sir H. Drummond Wolff to invite Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha to modify the proposals as follows :—

The frontier of Upper Egypt not to extend beyond Wady Halfa.

The Egyptian Army shall not exceed 12,000 men.

The post of Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, now filled by Sir Evelyn Wood, should be retained, as well as the British officers.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Mr. Paul and Captain Gwatkin have come about transport for the Thibetan Mission. The escort will consist of 200 men of the 23rd Pioneers. Six months' provisions are required. The Mission must return by November, or they will be snowed up all winter.

GENERAL HUGHES.

General Hughes is again very ill.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 28.

The Garstin Dacoity Case commenced before the Chief Justice and a common jury to-day. The Court and its precincts were crowded. There are fourteen prisoners, including the Zemindar of Bodynaikanur. The latter is defended by Mr. Norton and Mr. Ramasabhaya, and the other prisoners by Mr. Pole, Mr. Sundram Sastri, and Mr. Ananda Charlu. The prosecution is represented by the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Branson, and the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Powell. After an objection by Mr. Norton to change the charge against the Zemindar's agent, whereby a confessional statement by one witness will be rendered admissible, but in which objection Mr. Norton was overruled, Mr. Branson opened the case for the prosecution, recapitulating the evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Garstin was then examined by Mr. Norton, who cross-examined him, and on asking him questions about his relations with Mr. Crole, the prosecution objected, and the Court upheld the objection, and would not allow reference to Mr. Crole as being irrelevant. Mr. Branson had carefully avoided all reference to Mr. Crole in his opening speech and in the examination of Mr. Garstin. The case is proceeding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 27.

The P. O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		4
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72⅜
4½ " "		74⅜
3 " Consols for account		100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan		101⅛
4½ " French Rentes		110
Bar Silver		46½

Arrivals—Atrato, Dunedin, Miranda, Flamsteed, Algoma, Kirby Hall, and Brankelow, on 22nd.

No business of public interest was transacted at the usual meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, who leaves by to-morrow's mail steamer for England, is expected in Bombay by the Calcutta train to-morrow morning.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY leaves Bombay by the Florio Rubattino steamer Manilla on Saturday, on six months' leave of absence. Mr. C. F. Farran, Clerk of the Crown, who has been appointed to act for Mr. Bayley, will sit on the Original Side from Monday, the 3rd May. Mr. M. H. Starling acts for Mr. Farran as Clerk of the Crown.

JUDGMENT will be delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court to-morrow, in the appeal and cross-appeal in the case of Jugmohundas Munguldas *vs.* Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

THE height of water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 23rd inst. was 48·90 and 30·10, respectively, as compared with 51·10 and 34·10 in the corresponding week last year.

THE scarcity in and round Cabul continues unabated.

THE Caspian Railway has now been completed east of Askabad as far as Anau.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission are again at Charshamba with the Russian Commissioners. The party are all well.

THE Persians are said to be working coal mines near Meshed. Coal mines are reported to have been discovered at Dara Yusuf and Doab in Western Afghanistan.

HIS Highness the Raja of Nabha has contributed the handsome donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

THE net receipts on the Guaranteed and State Railways during the past year, as estimated, show an increase of Rs. 59,85,726 over the receipts of the previous year.

MR. PAUL AND CAPTAIN GWATKIN are expected in Simla shortly to make the necessary arrangements for the Tibetan Mission, which starts towards the end of May.

THE transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force from the local Government to the Commander-in-Chief has been virtually arranged, but some details still remain to be settled between the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

THE British Regiment which is to be sent to Burma as part of the new reinforcement to the garrison, is the South Wales' Borderers. The corps will be sent to Rangoon to take the place of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, which will move up-country.

IT is said that the Government contemplates the abolition of the post of Inspector-General of Artillery in India. Since General Leslie vacated it, the appointment has not been filled up. That of Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General would also be abolished.

THE Seventh International Oriental Congress will be held at Vienna this year, from September 27 to October 2. The Archduke Panier has accepted the "protectorate" of the Congress.

THE actual net receipts from the Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the official year 1885-86, were Rs. 1,14,83,000, as compared with Rs. 98,71,000 in the previous year.

NO decision has yet been come to at Army Head-quarters regarding Colonel Hooper, for the simple reason that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have not yet reached the Commander-in-Chief, though they have been published *in extenso* in the Rangoon newspapers.

IT is rumoured in Madras that communications are passing between the Government of India and the Madras Government on the subject of the special employment of Mr. H. S. Thomas and Colonel Kilgour in the Madura District, in more or less connection with the Crole case; that the Supreme Government considers the proceedings of the local Government ill-advised; and that the local Government urges the Supreme Government to place no confidence in the statements made or opinions offered on the subject by the Madras Press.

THE action of the Madras Government in issuing an order for the collection of remitted revenue in the Tanjore district has given rise to much dissatisfaction. Public meetings have been held and resolutions passed protesting against the withholding of Mr. Thomas's report, upon which the Government took action, and praying for the suspension of the order for the collection of the remitted revenue.

THE course of justice is occasionally somewhat erratic in the Native States. Recently in the Kundy district, Hyderabad, an old man, his son and a number of followers who for the last seven years had been levying blackmail on the strength of a forged sunud were captured, and on being tried by the Judicial Assistant to the Talukdar, fined Rs. 50, or in default two months' simple imprisonment. An appeal was made against this sentence to the first talukdar, who thought that the ends of justice would be met by imposing a nominal fine of Rs. 25. The son, who had been admitted to bail on his own recognizances, is now "wanted."

WE quoted from the *Pioneer*, yesterday, a paragraph relating to the attempts made by a number of new recruits belonging to the second battalion of the 1st Goorkhas at Dharmsala to desert and get back to Nepal. From other sources it would appear that the climate of the North-West agrees no better with the new Goorkhas than the Punjab, for from Dehra insubordination is reported on the part of some of the recruits of the new battalion of the 2nd Regiment of Goorkhas. Something not altogether unlike a mutiny is said to have occurred, one man drawing his kookerie on Colonel Becher, and another striking his subedar. All of the delinquents have, however, been brought to trial and sentenced to various terms of punishment.

ARE constructive engineers and architects, asks a trade journal, distinctly aware of the fact that iron girders of all the sections, so freely made in Belgium, are now to be had rolled in Middlesborough at prices no higher than those charged for the Belgian girders? There is now no excuse whatever why Belgian girders of questionable quality should be imported for use in India. The steel girders, which are being built into warehouses, and also less conspicuous structures, are all of British make, and because of their lightness are found to be no higher in ultimate price than girders of iron. But whether it be iron or steel that is needed, those upon whom devolves the duty of specifying it for use in this country should make it a point of conscience that home materials, being no higher in price, shall be alone employed.

LIEUTENANT STUBENRAUCH, Commander of the German gun-boat Cyclop, has telegraphed to Berlin, from the West African Station, as follows :—"I have bombarded Money Bimbia, and have landed and destroyed the town. No one on board the Cyclop was injured. The Governor was present." Money Bimbia is one of the chief towns in the Cameroon District. It lies at the foot of the Cameroon Mountain, on the north bank of the Bimbia River (a tributary of the Cameroon River). A little to the north-west is the missionary station of Victoria, which, when the Cameroon territory was, in July 1884, taken under the protection of Germany, remained in the possession of England. There were at the time of the German annexation several factories in Bimbia, of which two only were in the hands of Germans, the rest being managed by English firms. The trade is insignificat, being almost entirely confined to palm oil. Palm kernels and ebony are exported in small quantities.

THE French Government is, it is said, examining the expediency of contracting a loan to cover the preliminary expenditure which the French administration in Tonquin has incurred, and to meet the cost of M. Paul Bert's schemes of administrative reform. The amount will be twenty-five or thirty million francs. The Customs revenue will probably suffice to defray the interest. The loan will be issued under the guarantee of the French Government. On the whole, the Ministry is rather favourable to the proposal.

A DISTURBING visitor contrived recently to gain admittance to the tribune of the French Chamber which is assigned to the public. He was, however, armed with nothing more dangerous than a packet of circulars, which he showered in profusion on the heads of legislators. The document denounced in no measured terms the invalidation by the Chamber of Conservative deputies, and stigmatized the majority as an assembly of usurpers without authority in the country. The gentleman was speedily seized by the officials and conducted to the questure for examination.

ONE of the latest books to circulate in the Canton bazaars is a Chinese version of "The Pilgrim's Progress." The little volume is illustrated with pictures drawn and engraved by Chinese artists. In these, Christian appears in Chinese costume, the House Beautiful as a Chinese pagoda, and throughout the book all the scenes and incidents are depicted in garb familiar to the people for whom the book is intended.

THE harvest returns collected by the *South Australian Register* show that about 1,950,000 acres have been sown with wheat, being 7,000 acres more than in the preceding season. Of this quantity 320,000 acres were not reaped—that is to say, there was nothing to reap, or what crop there was was mown for hay. This reduces the area actually stripped for wheat to 1,630,000 acres. From this area the estimated average yield is 3 bushels 10 pounds per acre, which makes the total production 5,161,666 bushels. This, after deducting requirements for seed or food, leaves a surplus available for export of 36,000 tons, or 283,000 tons less than was exported last year. The average per acre on the whole area sown is a little over 2½ bushels.

MANY anecdotes are told by old Bradfordians to illustrate the keen interest Mr. Forster took in politics long before his voice was heard in Parliament, and one of these is a testimony not only to his political but to his physical prowess. It is related that in his younger days, when a Bradford election was proceeding in which every vote was of importance, Mr. Foster, who was at the Liberal committee-room, was informed that some voters were being detained at a public-house, and being so primed with drink that they would soon be unable to articulate. He went immediately, cleared one of the steepest streets in a steep-streeted borough at three bounds, and, finding the door closed against him, jumped through the window and exercised his homely eloquence so effectively that he led the bibulous electors triumphantly to the poll.

MR. HUBERT JERNINGHAM has published the "Reminiscences of an Attaché," in which he recounts various traits of notabilities with whom he has been brought in contact. In 1866 he was at Strawberry-hill, and asked Mr. Gladstone to explain the difference between a Liberal and a Moderate Conservative. Mr. Gladstone wrote as follows :—

The word Moderate, as far as my observation goes, does no credit—according to the manner in which it is now used—either to the word Liberal or to the word Conservative. Every Liberal claims to be a Conservative; every Conservative to be a Liberal. I know of no solution of the question between them except the test of their works.

IN 1868, Mr. Jerningham had many conversations with the Countess Guiccioli. She thus spoke of Byron's feelings to his daughter Allegra :—

How he detested her! He positively could not bear her. She was like a perpetual remorse to his sensitive soul; and, had it not been for me, the poor girl would have had no education at all. Each time she came into her father's presence he used to turn away in disgust, and exclaim, "Take her away; she is too like her mother."

The relations of Lord Byron with Madame Guiccioli have been, it would seem, entirely misapprehended, according to the lady :—

Byron (she tells Mr. Jerningham) was not like other men. He loved his mother, he loved Ada, and he loved me—three different loves which he was never permitted to enjoy. His mother was taken early from him; Ada was not allowed to be near him; and circumstances prevented my being more than his friend. In Ada's way stood Allegra, in mine was Lady Byron.

"ATLAS," writing in the *World* regarding the political prospects at Home :—"The defeat of the scheme is now regarded as certain. As I mentioned before, it is known that between eighty and ninety Liberals and Radicals will prefer their country to Mr. Gladstone, and this will be sufficient to secure the rejection of the Bill. If Mr. Gladstone can, he will get a dissolution; but the Queen will first see whether she can secure the services of another Cabinet. Lord Hartington does not believe that a Liberal Government without Mr. Gladstone is possible at present, and it is probable that he will recommend Her Majesty to send for Lord Salisbury. I understand that in Mr. Chamberlain's opinion a Conservative Government is necessary till the Liberal party is reconstructed on a healthy basis."

AT a sale just held in Paris, an extraordinary price was realized for a very small piece of bric-à-brac. It was a dish executed by Palissy after a model by Briot. The antecedents of the piece were not traced very far back in point of time, but the history of it—so far as it went—showed a very remarkable progression in value. Thirty years ago it had been in the possession of a private gentleman in Nevers, who was perfectly astounded to receive from a dealer an offer of 500*f.* for the dish. So good a piece of fortune was not to be allowed to slip, and the dish was handed over and the 500*f.* duly paid. If the dealer had made an improvident bargain he soon found a rasher man than himself. Prince Soltykoff heard of the trouvaille, and it was brought to him for inspection. Ultimately terms were agreed on, and the Prince paid the dealer 5,000*f.* for what the latter had purchased at 500*f.* The dish remained in the Soltykoff collection till its dispersal in 1861, when it was sold for 10,000*f.* Commercial depression had not then set in, and high prices were no rarity at the Hôtel Drouot. Obviously it is different now. And yet this very piece was sold a few days ago for 25,700*f.*

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Artillery Command, Class B, Gwalior, ceased on the 10th March.

THE command pay and adjutant's allowance of Artillery Commands will not be affected by any temporary reductions in the number of batteries in a division, district, or station for a period not exceeding six months; after the expiration of that period the allowances will be discontinued.

THE forefoot picketing system having been found unsuitable on trial, the old system of picketing by the head and heels has been reverted to.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN JOPP, Staff Corps, Commandant 12th Bombay Infantry, intends proceeding to England on 90 days' privilege leave on or about the 21st May.

COLONEL A. H. E. CAMPBELL, of the Madras Cavalry, Commandant of the Resident's Escort, Hyderabad, has obtained one month's leave to Madras, preparatory to retirement from the service; and Lieutenant G. P. Prichard, 31st Madras Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Resident's Escort.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. DOUGLAS, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has been granted 9 months' leave to England on private affairs.

CAPTAIN P. LOW, 2nd Scottish Rifles, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, Quetta, as Paymaster.

CAPTAIN G. T. KELAART, Commissary of Ordnance, Ferozepore, has been ordered to proceed to England to join the Royal Artillery College, Woolwich. Captain Kelaart resigns the Bengal Ordnance Department.

LIEUTENANT E. W. CODRINGTON, 3rd Sikhs, has been granted leave to Kashmir, to the 14th July.

LIEUTENANT A. J. SHAW, 1st Durham Light Infantry, attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, has been granted language leave to Simla and Murree, to the 15th October next.

AN alteration has been made in the staff pay of the Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters, Madras and Bombay. It is in future to be Rs. 500 per mensem, with a special extra allowance of Rs. 100 to the officer doing the duty.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARY THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, 1st grade, has been dismissed from the service for fraudulently misapplying a number of bottles of wines and spirits.

THE Government hired transport Nevasa, Capt. Nailor, will sail to-morrow for Rangoon, with 11 European commissioned officers belonging to the 5th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, 17 native commissioned officers, 566 non-commissioned rank and file, 23 public and 45 private followers, 210 boxes of ammunition, and 890 maunds baggage, and also regimental camp equipage. The following is the list of officers :—Lieut-Colonel A. Poole, Capt. Nicholets, Lieuts. Holland, Beale, Williams, Macdonald, Fischer, Milne, Dilamain and Ayerst, and Surg. Quicke.

THE Government hired transport Nerbudda, Capt. Sharp, sails to-day for Rangoon, with 8 European commissioned officers, belonging to the 25th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, one officer, 2nd Royal Scotch Fusiliers, 16 native commissioned officers, 747 non-commissioned rank and file, 31 public and 18 private followers, 252 boxes of ammunition and 758 maunds of baggage, and regimental camp equipage. The following is the list of officers :—Colonel Pemberton, Major Pance, Captain Grant, Lieutenants Columb, French, Baugh and Carnegy, Surgeon-Major Barren, belonging to the 25th, and Major D. Auchinleck, 2nd Royal Scotch Fusiliers.

COURT-MARTIAL.

A DISTRICT COURT-MARTIAL was held at Madras, on the 20th instant, on Private Joseph Smith, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, who was charged with absenting himself without leave, and with losing by neglect his clothing and regimental necessaries. He was found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days, and to be put under stoppages of pay, &c. General Johnson has confirmed the finding and sentence of the Court, but remitted twenty-eight days of the imprisonment awarded.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Mulookchund vs Anundrao Bulwantrao and another—Little, S, F and N.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

603-77—Little, S, F and N—Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxterna—Payne, G & S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

435-84—Hore, C and B—M F de Souza vs E P V de Souza—Winter and B.

To speak to minutes of the Decree.

33-85—Winter and B—Nurrotumdas Vizbhoscandas and others vs Harrichund Ramchund and others M M Munshi.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fuckeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Manecokchund and others—Jeffereon, B and D

402-84—Little, S, F and N—Navivow vs Nundgoo Mehji and others—Tyabji and D and Hore, C and B

505-85—Payne, G and S—Hajee Moosa Adum vs Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M

57-86—Bomanjee and H—Bomanjee Cokerjee vs. Mir Zoolfikar Alikhan—M. M. Munshi.

68-83—Macfarlane and E—Oosman Mahomed vs. Joosub Abdul Rehman—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr JUSTICE JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

88-86—Hore, C and B (for pauper) T F Evans vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and another—Little, S, F and N and W and B—Part heard.

64-86—A F Turner—Navibai vs Roychund Huckma. In person.

428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H—Part heard.

Short Causes.

109-86—Jefferson, B and D—Govindjikoorji vs Wulubdas Waljji—Thakurdas, D and C.

Long Causes.

497-85—Ardesir and H—Peroshaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another—Nanu and H.

35-86—Payne, G and S—Kessowjee Morlidhur and others vs Jeejeebhai Jehangir Lam and another—Nanu and H.

46-86—Hore, C and B—Sejoobai vs C A Turner—Little, S, F and N.

53-86—In person—Sonabai vs Vinayek Narayen and another—A F Turner and in person.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th :—Byculla (s), from Miahi; Avondale (s), Middlesbrough; and Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Calder (s), for Busreh; Carlisle, Pondicherry; Nubia (s), Kurrachee; and Culna, Coast and Calcutta.

ROWING.—The Gymkhana Races will be held on 4th and 5th proximo.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 24th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 29,985 in receipts.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—Gentlemen of the special jury are reminded that their attendance will be required at the High Court at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st May.

LOST PROPERTY.—Punnalall Poonumchund, a jeweller, residing at Kalbadavie, reported to the police, that he dropped a packet of silver ornaments and a purse, valued at Rs. 100, somewhere between Walkeshwar and the Esplanade Bandstand, on Tuesday last.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, at about 5 o'clock, in a hay-stack situated in an open plain on the Naigaum Road, which was completely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known; the damage is estimated at about Rs. 500.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hajee Mahomed Oosman, living at Holi Mohla, reported to the police that his house was entered on Monday night through an open window, and property, consisting of gold ornaments and articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 385, stolen therefrom.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Hambajee, a Parsee woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling country liquor at her shop at Parel, on Tuesday evening, without a license from the Collector of Bombay. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 15.

DEFRAUDING THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Hindoo named Hamrajio Adnoo was charged with defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by continuing his journey from Neriad to Bombay, by the Ahmedabad mail train that arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a ticket issued to him at Memoodabad from that station to Neriad. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and was fined Rs. 7.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Inspector Butterfield charged Jangichand Fatechund, a Mooltanee, before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 400. The accused arrived in Bombay a few weeks ago from the Colonies, after having visited England, America and other countries, as a showman with a troupe of native minstrels. He had no means of earning a livelihood, and was given work by a fellow-countryman, a jeweller, with whom he stayed some time. Owing, however, to his dissolute habits and laziness, the jeweller was obliged to turn him away; he then became a partner in a shop owned by a milkman. The evening of the day on which he commenced work in the shop, he took away Rs. 60 from the cash box, and spent Rs. 20 in enjoying himself at theatres and other houses. His partner missing the money reported the matter to the police, who searched the prisoner's house, and found the jewellery, which he admitted belonged to his former employer, and had been stolen. Accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE BROACH RIOTS APPEALS.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the appeals of fifty-four of the prisoners in the Broach Riots case, was resumed before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas appeared for the prisoners; and Mr. Leith and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr. Leith, in continuation of his remarks, read from the evidence, and remarked that the common intention of the conspirators, of Lakha Bhagat, of the *Matta* and of others was to kill the Collector, to whom they had twice presented a petition, but without any success. So when Mr. Prescott's carriage was stopped, the *Matta* asked who it was; and on being told it was the Collector, she gave the order "kill him." Eight or ten Talavias and eight or ten Bhils accordingly killed him. They had intended to attack him as soon as they saw him. When the conspirators got near the Bank, and blank cartridges were fired, the *Matta* said, "Look, I have already begun to turn the bullets into water." Referring to the evidence of Bhawa Bhagat, who had turned informer, and whom Mr. Anderson seemed particularly anxious to represent as untrustworthy, Mr. Leith said the man agreed in a general way in his evidence with a number of other witnesses. In that evidence, the fact of the first defendant circulating pieces of goatskin with writing on them was corroborated. It was true the conspirators did not go out with the intention of killing Mr. Prescott; but the learned counsel said that that circumstance did in no way mitigate their crime. Turning to the evidence regarding the use of lethal weapons, Mr. Leith said it was important to show that the intention of the conspirators was, by a show of force, to overawe the authorities. They were armed with clubs and bill-hooks; and the *Matta* was armed with a bow and arrows. What could their intention be, the learned counsel asked, in carrying such weapons, but mischief and force? Why were no such weapons used on the previous Sundays when they went to the Collector's bungalow? And what else but force and mischief could their object be in carrying away swords from the police stations? The evidence showed that, in the attack made by the rioters upon the police and others at the archway, at least ten of the former were armed with swords, while others were armed with bill-hooks, axes, bows and arrows, while others, again, carried staves on their shoulders. Clubs and swords were used and arrows shot, one piercing Ramjankhan havildar, who died subsequently. Bhana Bappoo, one of the conspirators, said in the statement made by him that, on the day of the riot, the *Matta* carried a bow and an arrow and a shell trumpet. A flag was carried by one of the Talavias, while another played upon the *tamboora*. They had taken *ganja* that morning, and were armed with swords, bill-books, axes, and clubs. On arriving at the Collector's bungalow, the *Matta* pointed an arrow at the gate. Another witness mentioned that the *Matta* carried a sword and a shield. Ramjankhan and another havildar were wounded with swords and clubs. Accused No. 48 carried an axe which was blood-stained. Another man carried a rifle. Skulls were fractured, brains exposed, and several persons had large incised wounds in the head and parts of the body. The character of the wounds showed that they must have been caused by sharp as well as by blunt insruments. With regard to the evidence of the attack upon Mr. Prescott, Mr. Leith admitted there were minor discrepancies; but that circumstances showed that the evidence was not got up. Some of those discrepancies could be explained on the hypothesis that, as the *Matta* was moving about and making remarks, some of them were heard by one set of persons, while others were heard by another set at some distance. Several of the witnesses spoke of arrows being shot at Mr. Prescott. He was wounded with swords and clubs. One of the witnesses spoke of an offensive expression used by Mr. Prescott. The learned counsel did not admit that the expression was used; but he would say that, if it was used, it must have been in the heat of the moment, occasioned by the defiant language and attitude of the *Matta*. When Mr. Prescott asked what was the row they were making about, the *Matta* remarked, "How long have you been sitting on my *Gadi*? It is time you should give it back to me." The first accused thereupon said, "It is true; now is the time to take it back; so kill him." The first accused fired one arrow at Mr. Prescott's side, and made several sword cuts upon him. The *Matta* and others struck him with swords and staves.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

LUNACY IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SURGEON-GENERAL MOORE'S report on the administration of the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency has been issued from the Government Central Press. The following are some of the more important paragraphs :—

The general health of the asylum population was, with the exception of the outbreak of cholera at Dharwar, referred to in the summary of Surgeon Major McConaghy's report, very satisfactory, and the mortality was less than in 1884, the number of deaths being 48 as compared with 59. The total population during the year was 899 against 920 in the previous year; of this number 760 were males and 139 females. There were 213 males and 18 females admitted, and 5 males and 1 female re-admitted. The number discharged was 221, including 203 males and 18 females; of these 63 were cured, 156 were transferred to friends (137 improved and 19 unimproved), two were discharged otherwise (1 escaped, and 1 transferred to the Colaba Station Hospital.) The deaths numbered 48 against 59 in the previous year. On the 31st December 1885, 516 males and 114 females, total 630, remained. The daily average strength was 537·6 males, 115·6 females, total 653·2, as compared with 626·4 in 1884. On 1st January 1885 there remained 90 males and 4 females, 18 males and 2 females were admitted, making a total of 108 males and 6 females; 114 criminals confined as compared with 116 in the previous year. Of these, 16, all males, were discharged, 7 males died, leaving 85 males and 6 females, total 91, in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average strength was 85·5 males, 4·7 females, total 90·2, against 87·6 in the year 1884. Of the 237 patients admitted 94 were Christians, including 91 Europeans and 3 natives, 77 were Hindus, 59 Mahomedans, six Parsis and one of another caste. The majority of the Europeans admitted are soldiers and are received from all parts of India; the natives are admitted from various parts of the Presidency. European soldiers furnish the greatest number of admissions, 79, then servants, labourers, &c., 42, beggars, mendicants, and fakirs 30, cultivators 19, and merchants, &c., 12. In fourteen cases the occupation is returned as unknown. Under the age of 20 there were 10 males and 1 female, between the ages of 20 and 40 there were 180 males and 13 females, from 40 to 60 years 27 males and 4 females, and upwards of 60 one of each sex. Of the 899 cases a case is given in 415 and is unknown in 484. Physical causes account for 344 and moral causes 71 cases. At the beginning of the year there remained in hospital 67 patients, 215 were admitted, making a total treated of 282; of these 151 were discharged cured, eight were discharged otherwise, 48 died and 75 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The total receipts were Rs. 1,39,518-3-10 against Rs. 1,30,126-9-7 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 1,13,037-0-5 were received from the treasury, Rs. 14,672-10-4 was the sum adjusted by Government on account of works done by the Public Works Department, water-supply, cost of English medicines and stores and clothing supplied from the Jail Department, Rs. 8,81 4-14-4 were received from paying patients and Rs. 2,9 3-10-9 was the value of articles received from the Manufacture Department and used in the asylums. Deducting the amount remitted to the treasury on account of paying patients from the sums received from the Treasury and adjusted by Government and also from the value of articles received from the Manufacture Department, the net cost was Rs. 1,21,888-7-2 as compared with Rs. 1,15,908-13-7 in the previous year; the chief increase is in the charges incurred by the Public Works Department. The net cost per patient was Rs. 186-9-7 against Rs. 185-0-7 in the year 1884.

I visited and inspected the asylums at Colaba and Poona several times and I also inspected the asylums at Dharwar and Ahmedabad in the course of my tour, while the asylum at Hyderabad was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Sind Circle. The Superintendents have performed their duties efficiently. Surgeon Fergusson, who took charge of the Colaba Asylum from Surgeon-Major Nolan it July when the latter was obliged suddenly to proceed to Europe, is to be commended. The period was an critical one owing to the large number of Europeans in the asylum well or semi-well, some of whom considered themselves aggrieved by not being sent home in the previous cold season as they expected (owing to want of accommodation on boardship). These men were very discontented, and on one occasion created a disturbance; but Surgeon Ferguson by tact and judicious treatment prevented a recurrence. Dr. De Tatham (Hyderabad) was successful in employing lunatics in building some new isolating cells. At Dharwar Dr. McConaghy had much trouble during an epidemic of cholera which he managed well. The subordinate servants are generally reported on favourably by the superintendent. The official visitors, with two exceptions, have been regular in their attendance.

THE MANDALAY COURT-MARTIAL.

THE Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the charges against Colonel Hooper and Lieutenant Burrows re-assembled at Mandalay on the 29th ult. The first witness examined was Lieutenant Oswald, Assistant Provost-Marshal, who gave evidence as follows :—

On 15th January last five prisoners were sent to the Provost-Marshal for execution. In my capacity as Assistant Provost-Marshal, I was told off by Colonel Hooper to command the firing party detailed for the execution. I marched the firing party of 9 men to the execution ground about 3 p.m., the prisoner following us in charge of the civil police. When we arrived on the execution ground I saw a camera placed apparently focussed, on the spot where the prisoners are always executed. I did not see Colonel Hooper move the camera after arriving at the place. The prisoners were placed against the wall by the civil police. Colonel Hooper cautioned me to be careful and make no mistake and to pause a moment between the words of command. I then gave the word 'ready,' and then 'present,' 'fire' in slow time as laid down by the regulations. The pause between the words 'present,' 'fire,' was no longer than necessary to allow the men to take aim. The prisoners were blind-folded and could see nothing, to the best of my knowledge.

Colonel Hooper was standing, I believe, by the camera which was on my left rear. I did not look in Colonel Hooper's direction during the execution, and I could not see him without turning round. After the execution was over, a Burmese prisoner, who had been arrested the night before on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to burn the city and murder English people, was put up against the wall, by the orders of Colonel Hooper. He was asked to tell what he knew, and he denied all knowledge of the plot. Three of the firing party then levelled their rifles at the prisoner, by whose orders I can't say. Mr. Vardon, Police Inspector, then asked him to tell all he knew. He was then examined. Just as the examination was begining, news was brought to Colonel Hooper of a dacoity outside the town; he at once left and told Lieutenant Burrows, who was standing on the city wall close by, to look to the examination. Colonel Hooper then left the spot, the examination was then continued by Lieutenant Burrows assisted by an interpreter. The examination continued about 8 minutes, I heard no further threats made by Lieutenant Burrows, he remained on the top of the wall during the examination. After the execution. I did not see the firing party reload. At every execution at Mandalay the death-warrant (when there was one) was read to the prisoners and their names called out, and they had to answer to their names. There was always a death warrant except on one occasion when Brigadier General Foord ordered the execution.

Mr. Moylan, Special Correspondent of the *Times*, then gave his evidence as follows :—

I am the *Times*, special correspondent of the Burmah Field Force. The matters concerned with the execution of certain prisoners, which took place on 19th January last, came to my knowledge under the following circumstances :—On that evening at dinner at Moolah Ismail's house, where I was staying, in the presence of Mr. Andrieno, the Italian Consul-General, Mr. Lewis Andrews, the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation's Agent, Mr. Melton-Prior of the *Illustrated London News*, described to us a scene he had witnessed that afternoon. Until he had referred to the fact none of us were aware that an execution had taken place. Mr. Melton-Prior said he had seen five men, shot that afternoon in two batches—first three men then two at the Provost-Marshal's and by his authority. He said that after these men had been shot and while their bodies were still lying on the ground, a Burman prisoner who had been present at the execution of the five men, was brought forward and put against the same wall where the prisoners had been executed. He said that his information had been derived from Colonel Hooper or one of his assistants, that this man had been arrested on the previous day under suspicion of assisting one of the rebel pretenders. That the Provost Marshal suspected that this man could give information materially affecting two of the late Burmese ministers; but when questioned the prisoner denied all knowledge. That when the prisoner was placed against the wall he was told, that except the confessed what he knew about these Burmese ministers he would be shot. That he still denied all knowledge; that the firing party of sepoys that were facing him received the orders 'ready,' 'present,' that while he was covered with the rifles, an officer who was present —I think Mr. Prior—stated a Police Officer walked up to the prisoner and repeated to him that if he did not immediately confess, he would be shot. After that the prisoner either made a statement or intimated his willingness to do so. That Colonel Hooper, who was present and who had arranged to go somewhere that afternoon, I think to the Arrakan Pagoda with Mr. Prior, turned to his assistant, Mr. Burrows, whose name I then heard for the first time, and said to him 'Mr. Burrows, now that the prisoner has confessed, I leave you to pursue this investigation.' That Colonel Hooper and Mr. Prior do not know what occurred subsequently. Mr. Prior did not express any disapproval of what Colonel Hooper had done on that occasion. He merely narrated the facts. I mention this fact as I met Mr. Prior in Rangoon, he was anxious to have the fact known. Next morning two or three persons spoke to me about the case. I called on Colonel Sladen that morning, the 15th, and he at once referred to the case and spoke very indignantly about it. He said that such proceedings could only result in forcing the Burmese minister to join the insurgents. Colonel Sladen told me that he had made an unofficial statement to the military authorities. Colonel Sladen told me that the name of the

he had been painfully impressed with the reality of the depression in British trade by the evidence taken by the Royal Commission now inquiring into the whole subject. Consular reports showed clearly that there was no country in the world suffering from such commercial depression as now prevailed throughout Great Britain. It was a great slur upon the Government of this country that we should have no Minister of Commerce supervising and directing all such affairs.

Mr. Hutton supported the motion. At the same time he thought it would not add to the dignity of this country if our consular officers became simply commercial travellers, such as many of the German consuls were. (Hear, hear.) Detailed reports on commercial matters might be periodically furnished by our foreign representatives with great advantage.

Mr. Goschen said the matter was very important in its bearings on our foreign policy, the Foreign Office, and our diplomatic agents in all part of the world. The whole House would be prepared to admit that the present state of our industries deserved the attention of the Legislature, and also that foreign competition had become unusually severe and must be carefully watched. They must however, in dealing with this subject be careful not to go in a wrong direction, or in a manner opposed to the diplomatic traditions of the country—a course which they might embark upon only to subsequently regret. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member who said the fault of not exercising the pressure referred to was not the fault of consuls and ambassadors, but of the policy of the Foreign Office, he entirely agreed with. Nothing would give greater satisfaction to British consuls abroad than to be instructed to push British interests, for nothing would be more congenial to them than to cast aside the traditional pedantry of the Foreign Office, and nothing was more congenial to consuls and viceconsuls than to trip up the consuls and viceconsuls of other countries. (Laughter.) The motion ought to be explicit on the point whether this was desired. Great difficulties were involved in recommending particular interests and firms, and the Foreign Office had held that it could not advance the interests of one, but the interests of all. (Hear, hear.) Awkward claims and friction arose and general trade was often damaged as much as it was favoured by individual concessions. Pushing individual claims seemed to him, from what he had seen, to weaken general influence. Among the consuls were men of considerable commercial knowledge, but there would be great difficulty in generally selecting diplomatic agents with commercial knowledge. It would not do to choose men who had failed in their own businesses—(hear, hear, and laughter)—but a large number of applications would come from this class. It would be difficult, at the salary, to tempt other men who had the necessary knowledge. A man must know the language of the country to which he went—(hear, hear,)—and he therefore suggested that the Foreign Office might well consider the desirability of employing men of general ability, and of qualifying them by a course of study. He believed this would be a more effectual way than selecting special commercial men and taking them away from their businesses. He agreed there must be energy at the Foreign Office, where he believed that there now existed a strong desire to promote the interests of British trade. Whatever view the House might take with regard to thisparticular motion,he hoped that the House would not consider that any Foreign Minister, however distinguished, should be the guide of British diplomacy. That diplomacy must look to British interests, but at the same time must maintain the high standard of British honour.

Lord W. Compton supported the motion, as did also Mr. Baker, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, and Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. Howell thought that if our diplomatic agents were to be instructed to use their influence on behalf of British trade, they should also be instructed to give more detailed information on industrial matters in their periodical reports.

Mr. Maclean deprecated the notion that English merchants should rely on State help rather than their own efforts, and in discussing the causes of the more active competition to which our commerce was exposed, pointed to the smaller profits and less luxurious habits of foreign merchants. He was also of opinion that we might with advantage imitate the prohibitive policy of Russia in regard to our foreign conquests.

Mr. Bryce said it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to accept the motion. The Foreign Office was at that very moment in the middle of an investigation of this question, and had only just received replies to the circulars addressed to the chambers of commerce throughout the country. A minute had been forwarded to the commercial department of the Foreign Office by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, requesting that department to endeavour to create a scheme whereby the efficiency of the Foreign Office and of the diplomatic and consular staffs might be increased, with a view to the better promotion of British trade abroad, and the prompter collection of information respecting the trade condition of foreign countries, so as to make it more easily available to British merchants and manufacturers. (Hear, hear.) To adopt the motion would, therefore, be to tie the hands of Her Majesty's Government by prescribing to them one particular course of action, whereas they desired to keep their minds open for the reception of suggestions from every quarter. (Hear, hear.) The adoption of the motion would, further, commit the House to a very large expenditure by the necessity of creating a number of additional consular offices. That expenditure her Majesty's Government were not in a position to incur. If the House desired to place on record their opinion on the general subject under consideration, he suggested that the motion should be withdrawn in favour of some such resolution as this; "That the House hears with satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government are preparing a plan for increasing the efficiency, for commercial purposes, of the diplomatic and consular staffs of the Foreign Office, and for promptly obtaining and distributing information on commercial subjects." A proposal of that sort Her Majesty's Government were prepared to support. (Hear, hear.) He could not too strongly impress upon the House the fact that trade depression was felt in every country in Europe.

Mr. Bourke thought nothing could be more derogatory to the character of the diplomatic service than the imposition upon them of the duties of commercial agents. He could not assent to the motion which the Government proposed to substitute for that proposed by the hon. member for Stafford, because it appeared to give credit to the present Government for instituting a new era at the Foreign Office. There had been nothing foreshadowed by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs which was not before the late Government, or with respect to which action had not been taken before they left office. (Opposition cheers.)

The motion was negatived without a division, and the order to go into Committee of Supply was withdrawn.

SUICIDES IN RUSSIA.

THE great advance which has taken place of late years in the number of suicides in Russia has occasioned some interesting discussion as to the causes which are variously assigned to be its causes, pessimism, changed economic conditions, the growth of increasing tendencies to drunkenness and madness, and in-Upholders of the first theory point to the fact that whereas up to 1867 the suicides in St. Petersburg reached only about an average of 50 a year, the returns now show 206 suicides per million inhabitants, a number which is exceeded in no other European capital but the home of modern pessimism—Paris: there the proportion stands at the enormous figure of 402 per million, while in Berlin it is 170, and only 87 in London. The economists argue that in the ten past years the price of meat in St. Petersburg has become 20 per cent. dearer, and lodging 35 per cent., but this is hardly enough to account for an increase of 300 per cent. in suicides; and the doctors show that half the suicides are drunk when they die, and that lunacy has advanced with equal strides. In reality all the three causes probably overlap, or lead up to one another, but none of them can be very easily emoved, and the effects are most lamentable.

"OUIDA" AND THE PEACE SOCIETY.

MR. WILLIAM JONES, secretary of the Peace Society, having sent a copy of a recent pamphlet by him on the miseries resulting from the conscription and excessive armaments in Italy, to "Ouida," as a lady who has long taken a humane interest in the Italian people, she has just forwarded the following reply :—

Dear Sir,—I wholly agree with your condemnation of conscription, as existing on the Continent. But I do not agree with your wish to reduce the totally insufficient army of England. We are not, in, or near, a millennium; and to keep the English army inefficient and impoverished is to expose England to conquest and to every kind of ill. The error was not in going to Egypt, but in the contemptible vacillations of Mr. Gladstone. Had the English protectorate been boldly declared after Tel-el-Kebir, there would have been no more bloodshed. Nothing saves life like firmness, nor squanders it like hesitation. I send you a few lines, which you are free to publish, with my name.—Sincerely yours, OUIDA.

In the paper which she encloses "Ouida" states that she has no hesitation whatever in saying that she considers conscription the curse of Europe.

"In Italy the seizure of the chief part of the youth of the country is an unmitigated injury to both the youths themselves and the body-politic. Boys, as they become old enough to work, are impudent, idle, and careless of pleasing their employers, because they know that in a little while they will have to leave any situation they fill, any trade they follow, for a long period, varying from two years and a half to three years and more. When they leave the army they are good for little, they have forgotten what they have learned, and they are too old to learn anew. They have lost the pastoral taste of their early life, and have learned nothing in its place but the low vices of cities. . . . The barracks are hot-beds of filth, foul language, and an alternation of enforced idleness with intense fatigue, which is most injurious to the conscript, mentally and physically. The removal of able-bodied youths from the families which they help to support, and the lands which they help to till, is one of the causes of the misery of rural Italy. To seize three of the best years of a man's life, whether he will or no, is a tyranny so absolute and so cruel, that it appears incredible that the whole population of Europe submits to it with patience. But the evil is not only there. It is a tyranny; but then it is a barren tyranny. It gives so many hundred thousand men to be shot at. This is true; but it does not make good, because it does not make willing, soldiers; and it prepares an army at the cost of the demoralization of the majority of the whole population.

"The plea is untrue that conscription tends to unite the antagonistic races of Italy; it does no such thing: the hatred existent between these races is rather intensified when the Sicilian Shepherd is sent to shiver in popinjay's Jacket in the streets of Turin, and the mountaineer of the Alps is compelled to burn on the scorched plains of Magna Grecia. . . . Italy bleeds at every pore, to sustain an army and navy which will probably be utterly useless to maintain her present place amongst the powers; when once any great European war is aflame amongst her neighbours. There is not in Italy either the physical health or the financial solvency amongst the nation, which would render it possible to maintain vast armaments for vast wars successfully. Under the present system of government, everything is sacrificed to the endeavour to do this. The small country proprietors are mercilessly ruined, the cities are taxed until it is scarcely possible to live in them; and, worst of all, the peasantry is neglected and despised, and only remembered when it is necessary to demand from it the healthiest and the strongest of its sons as a sacrifice to the vanity and the blindness of its political policy."

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

THE death of Assi, who got up the strike at the great Creusot works in France in 1870, is reported. The mischief caused by Assi, who rapidly acquired an extraordinary influence over his fellow-workmen wherever he went, was enormous. It is estimated that at Creusot the strike occasioned a loss to masters and men of £40,000 every twenty-four hours; and perhaps no workmen in the world enjoyed such privileges as those of Creusot. However, at the voice of a political fop who wore rings on his fingers and picked his teeth with a dagger, the blast-furnaces were extinguished and the workshops were silent. This happened in the palmy days of the Internationale. Naturally Assi afterwards cast his lot in with the Commune, and for the share he took in the insurrection of 1871 he was transported for life. At New Caledonia, whither he was sent, he returned to his old trade as a mechanic, made a small fortune, became a municipal councillor, and, when an amnesty was proclaimed, preferred remaining in the land of his forcible adoption to returning to old and bad habits in France. Byron says of Mazeppa that he "crossed the desert to a throne." Assi crossed the ocean in a convict dress to end his days in peace, and to be followed to the grave by the Governor and all the functionaries of the penal settlement which had become his home.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reed and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT, BEING A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, WITH An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY FOR DISORDERS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES. In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

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H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORU are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed :—

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[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.